Enjoyable Sanskrit Grammar Series

Volume 2 Phonetics & Sandhi

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Enjoyable Sanskrit Grammar

Volume 2
Phonetics and Sandhi

Medhā Michika

AVG Anaikkatti, 2017

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Topic I

Phonetics

शिक्षा [śikṣā]

शिक्षा [śikṣā], phonetics, comes first among the वेद्-षड्-अङ्गानि [veda-ṣaḍ-aṅgāni], six limbs or disciplines auxiliary to the study of Veda. Because the teaching tradition is कर्ण-परम्परा [karṇa-paramparā] (orally passed down), before studying any other disciplines it is very important to be aware of how the sounds are produced by the organ of speech before studying any other disciplines. As सन्धि [sandhi] deals with phonetic changes, शिक्षा [śikṣā] is very much relevant and thus should be understood properly by students.

1. Classification of the sounds

As seen in Table 1, all the sounds used in Sanskrit are classified in terms of two aspects.

A. Points of articulation (स्थानानि [sthānāni])

There are six points of articulation.

1. Throat, 2. Palate, 3. Roof, 4. Teeth, 5. Lips, 6. Nose

B. Efforts of pronunciation (प्रयत्नाः [prayatnāḥ])

There are two types of efforts:

i. Internal efforts, which are made before pronunciation

1. Contacted, 2. Slightly contacted, 3. Slightly open, 4. Open, 5. Tight

ii. External efforts, which are made during pronunciation

- Soft or hard
- Aspirated or non-aspirated
- Accents

Details follow after the table.

Table 1: Letters/Sounds used in Sanskrit

B. Efforts / A. Points (Names of sounds by the point)	Contacted					Slightly contacted	Slightly open		Open
	Hard		Soft				Hard	Soft	
	Non-aspirate	Aspirate	Non-aspirate	Aspirate	Non-aspirate		Aspirate		
	1st of the class	2nd of the class	3rd of the class	4th of the class	5th / (Nasals)	Semi vowels	Sibilants		Vowels
Throat (Gutturals)	क ka	ख kha	ग ga	घ gha	ङ ṅa			ह ha	अ * / आ a / ā
Palate (Palatals)	च ca	छ cha	ज ja	झ jha	ञ ña	य ya	श śa		इ / ई i / ī
Roof (Cerebrals)	ट ṭa	ठ ṭha	ड ḍa	ढ ḍha	ण ṇa	र ra	ष ṣa		ऋ / ॠ ṛ / ṝ
Teeth (Dentals)	त ta	थ tha	द da	ध dha	न na	ल la	स sa		ऌ ḷ
Lips (Labials)	प pa	फ pha	ब ba	भ bha	म ma	व ** va			उ / ऊ u / ū

Throat & palate (gutturo-palatals) – ए e, ऐ ai

Throat (guttural) – अः ḥ

Nose (nasal) – अं ṃ (anusvāraḥ)

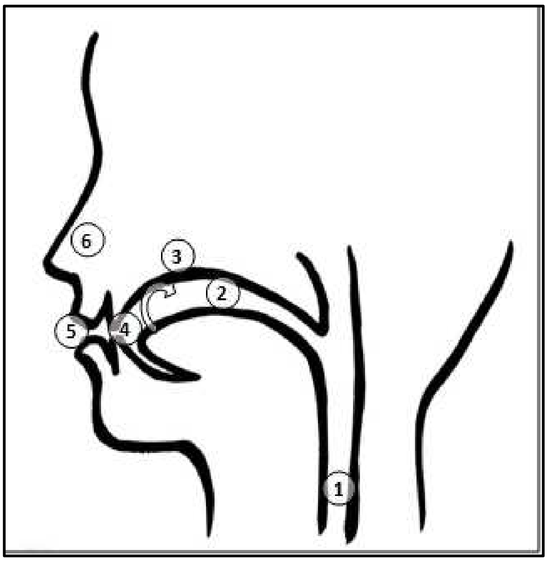
Throat & lips (gutturo-labials) – ओ o, औ au

* Effort of अ a – Tight

** Teeth & lips (dento-labial) – व va

A. Points of articulation (स्थानानि [sthānāni])

1. Throat (कण्ठः [kaṇṭhaḥ])
2. Palate (तालु [tālu])
3. Roof (मूर्धा [mūrdhā])
4. Teeth (दन्ताः [dantāḥ])
5. Lips (ओष्ठौ [oṣṭhau])
6. Nose (नासिका [nāsikā])



Names of sounds pronounced from each point:

1. Gutturals (कण्ठ्याः [kaṇthyāḥ]) are the sounds pronounced from the throat.
2. Palatals (तालव्याः [tālavyāḥ]) are the sounds pronounced from the palate.
3. Cerebrals (मूर्धन्याः [mūrdhanyāḥ]) are the sounds pronounced from the roof.
4. Dentals (दन्त्याः [dantyāḥ]) are the sounds pronounced from the teeth.
5. Labials (ओष्ठ्याः [oṣṭhyāḥ]) are the sounds pronounced from the lips.
6. Nasals (अनुनासिकाः [anunāsikāḥ]) are the sounds pronounced from the nose.

<u>The classes (वर्गाः [vargāḥ])</u>

25 (5 x 5) consonants are classified into five classes corresponding to five points of articulation.

1. Five gutturals क्, ख्, ग्, घ्, ङ् are classified to क-वर्गः [ka-vargaḥ], or कु [ku].
2. Five palatals च्, छ्, ज्, झ्, ञ् are classified to च-वर्गः [ca-vargaḥ], or चु [cu].
3. Five cerebrals ट्, ठ्, ड्, ढ्, ण् are classified to ट-वर्गः [ṭa-vargaḥ], or टु [ṭu].
4. Five dentals त्, थ्, द्, ध्, न् are classified to त-वर्गः [ta-vargaḥ], or तु [tu].
5. Five labials प्, फ्, ब्, भ्, म् are classified to प-वर्गः [pa-vargaḥ], or पु [pu].

B. Efforts (प्रयत्नाः [prayatnāḥ])

Efforts are twofold: i. Internal efforts and ii. External efforts

i. Internal efforts

Internal efforts are made before pronunciation takes place.

There are five types of internal efforts according to how the points of articulation are closed or opened. They are indicated in the top line of Table 1.

1. Contacted
   - The स्थान [sthāna] is fully touched (स्पृष्टम् [spṛṣṭam])
   - Sounds with such effort are the 25 consonants belonging to the five classes (क-वर्गः, च-वर्गः, ट-वर्गः, त-वर्गः, and प-वर्गः), and they are called "5 x 5 consonants", or स्पर्शाः [sparśāḥ].
2. Slightly contacted
   - The स्थान [sthāna] is slightly contacted/touched (ईषत्-स्पृष्टम् [īṣat-spṛṣṭam]).
   - Sounds with such effort are य्, व्, र्, and ल्, and they are called semi-vowels, or अन्तःस्थाः [antaḥsthāḥ].
3. Slightly open
   - The स्थान [sthāna] is slightly open (ईषद्-विवृतम् [īṣat-vivṛtam]).
   - Sounds with such effort are श्, ष्, स्, and ह्, and they are called sibilants, or ऊष्माणः [ūṣmāṇaḥ].
4. Open
   - The स्थान [sthāna] is open (विवृतम् [vivṛtam]).
   - Sounds with such effort are आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, ऌ, ए, ऐ, ओ, and औ, and they are called vowels, or स्वराः [svarāḥ].
5. Tight
   - Only for the short अ, the स्थान [sthāna] is tight (संवृतम् [saṃvṛtam]).

ii. External efforts

External efforts are made during pronunciation. They are divided into three categories.

<u>Category 1: Soft/hard distinction among consonants</u>

- Soft consonants
    - Vocal cord is vibrating while pronouncing soft consonants.
    - 3rd, 4th, and 5th of the classes, semi-vowels, and ह् are soft consonants.
- Hard consonants
    - Vocal cord is not vibrating while pronouncing hard consonants.
    - 1st and 2nd of the classes, and श्, ष्, स् are hard consonants.

<u>Category 2: Aspirated/non-aspirated distinction among consonants</u>

- Aspirated consonants (महा-प्राणाः [mahā-prāṇāḥ])
    - Air is felt moving forcefully past the lips while pronouncing aspirated consonants.
    - 2nd and 4th of the classes, and sibilants are aspirated consonants.
- Non-aspirated consonants (अल्प-प्राणाः [alpa-prāṇāḥ])
    - Almost no air moves past the lips while pronouncing non-aspirated consonants.
    - 1st, 3rd and 5th of the classes, and semi-vowels are non-aspirated consonants.

<u>Category 3: Accents on vowels</u>

- Middle
- Low
- High

2. Varieties of Vowels

Vowels vary in relation to 3 factors:

- Length
    1. Short (ह्रस्वः [hrasvaḥ]) = 1 count (1 मात्रा [mātrā]) e.g., अ, इ, उ
    2. Long (दीर्घः [dīrghaḥ]) = 2 counts (2 मात्राs) e.g., आ, ई, ऊ
    3. Elongated (प्लुतः [plutaḥ]) = 3 counts (3 मात्राs) e.g., आ३, ई३, ऊ३
- Accent
    1. Middle (उदात्तः [udāttaḥ]) e.g., अ, आ, इ, ई
    2. Lower (अनुदात्तः [anudāttaḥ]) e.g., अ॒, आ॒, इ॒, ई॒
    3. Higher (स्वरितः [svaritaḥ]) e.g., अ॑, आ॑, इ॑, ई॑
- Nasalized or non-nasalized
    1. Nasalized (अनुनासिकः [anunāsikaḥ]) e.g., अँ, आँ, ङ्, न्, म्, अं (अनुस्वारः)
    2. Non-nasalized (अननुनासिकः [ananunāsikaḥ]) e.g., अ, आ, क्, त्, प्

अ has 18 varieties. (3 lengths x 3 accents x 2 (nasalized and non-nasalized))

Table 2: Variety of vowel

	अननुनासिकः			अनुनासिकः		
	ह्रस्वः	दीर्घः	प्लुतः	ह्रस्वः	दीर्घः	प्लुतः
उदात्तः	अ	आ	आ३	अँ	आँ	आँ३
स्वरितः	अ॑	आ॑	आ॑३	अँ॑	आँ॑	आँ॑३
अनुदात्तः	अ॒	आ॒	आ॒३	अँ॒	आँ॒	आँ॒३

Similarly, इ and उ have 18 varieties.

ऋ and ऌ are considered to be सवर्ण (similar sound, see the next section) to each other. Thus, they both have 30 varieties. (ऋ has 18 = 3 lengths x 3 accents x 2, and ऌ has 12 = 2 lengths x 3 accents x 2, because of the absence of दीर्घ)

ए, ओ, ऐ, औ have 12 varieties (2 lengths x 3 accents x 2, because of the absence of ह्रस्व).

3. Similar sounds (सवर्णाः [savarṇāḥ])

Sounds are considered similar, सवर्ण [savarṇa], to each other when their points of articulation (स्थान [sthāna]) and internal efforts are the same.

Table 3: List of similar sounds

These sounds are सवर्णs to each other	Point of articulation (स्थानम् [sthānam])	Internal effort (प्रयत्नः [prayatnaḥ])
18 varieties of अ	कण्ठः [kaṇṭhaḥ]	विवृतः [vivṛtaḥ]
18 varieties of इ	तालु [tālu]	विवृतः [vivṛtaḥ]
18 varieties of उ	ओष्ठौ [oṣṭhau]	विवृतः [vivṛtaḥ]
18 varieties of ऋ and 12 varieties of ऌ	मूर्धा [mūrdhā]	विवृतः [vivṛtaḥ]
	दन्ताः [dantāḥ]	विवृतः [vivṛtaḥ]
12 varieties of ए	कण्ठतालु [kaṇṭhatālu]	विवृतः [vivṛtaḥ]
12 varieties of ओ	कण्ठोष्ठम् [kaṇṭhoṣṭham]	विवृतः [vivṛtaḥ]
12 varieties of ऐ	कण्ठतालु [kaṇṭhatālu]	विवृतः [vivṛtaḥ]
12 varieties of औ	कण्ठोष्ठम् [kaṇṭhoṣṭham]	विवृतः [vivṛtaḥ]
(ह् has no सवर्ण)	कण्ठः [kaṇṭhaḥ]	ईषद्विवृतः [īṣadvivṛtaḥ]
य् and यँ	तालु [tālu]	ईषत्स्पृष्टः [īṣatspṛṣṭaḥ]
व् and वँ	दन्तोष्ठम् [dantoṣṭham]	ईषत्स्पृष्टः [īṣatspṛṣṭaḥ]
(र् has no सवर्ण)	मूर्धा [mūrdhā]	ईषत्स्पृष्टः [īṣatspṛṣṭaḥ]
ल् and लँ	दन्ताः [dantāḥ]	ईषत्स्पृष्टः [īṣatspṛṣṭaḥ]
क् ख् ग् घ् ङ्	कण्ठः [kaṇṭhaḥ]	स्पृष्टः [spṛṣṭaḥ]
च् छ् ज् झ् ञ्	तालु [tālu]	स्पृष्टः [spṛṣṭaḥ]
ट् ठ् ड् ढ् ण्	मूर्धा [mūrdhā]	स्पृष्टः [spṛṣṭaḥ]
त् थ् द् ध् न्	दन्ताः [dantāḥ]	स्पृष्टः [spṛṣṭaḥ]
प् फ् ब् भ् म्	ओष्ठौ [oṣṭhau]	स्पृष्टः [spṛṣṭaḥ]
(श् has no सवर्ण)	तालु [tālu]	ईषद्विवृतः [īṣadvivṛtaḥ]
(ष् has no सवर्ण)	मूर्धा [mūrdhā]	ईषद्विवृतः [īṣadvivṛtaḥ]
(स् has no सवर्ण)	दन्ताः [dantāḥ]	ईषद्विवृतः [īṣadvivṛtaḥ]

4. गुणः [guṇaḥ] and वृद्धिः [vṛddhiḥ]

गुणः [guṇaḥ] and वृद्धिः [vṛddhiḥ] are technical names assigned to certain vowels in order to facilitate explanations of certain grammatical operations.

- **अ, ए, ओ are termed गुणः [guṇaḥ]**
- **आ, ऐ, औ are termed वृद्धिः [vṛddhiḥ]**

Table 4: List of guṇa and vṛddhi letters

गुणः (guṇaḥ)	अ [a] (guttural)	ए [e] (gutturo-palatal)	ओ [o] (gutturo-labial)
वृद्धिः (vṛddhiḥ)	आ [ā] (guttural)	ऐ [ai] (gutturo-palatal)	औ [au] (gutturo-labial)

These terms are used mainly for explanations of two types of changes:

- in the change of sounds when two sounds meet. (sandhi rules).
- in the change of stems when suffixes are added to them.

Assignment I:

Add these important words to your Sanskrit vocabulary:

- 6 स्थानs: कण्ठः, तालु, मूर्धा, दन्ताः, ओष्ठौ, नासिका
- 6 types of sounds: कण्ठ्याः, तालव्याः, मूर्धन्याः, दन्त्याः, ओष्ठ्याः, अनुनासिकाः
- 5 classes: क-वर्गः, च-वर्गः. ट-वर्गः, त-वर्गः, प-वर्गः
- महा-प्राणाः, अल्प-प्राणाः, ह्रस्वः, दीर्घः, प्लुतः, अनुनासिकः, अननुनासिकः

Topic II

Māheśvarasūtrāṇi

माहेश्वरसूत्राणि

1. Māheśvarasūtrāṇi (माहेश्वरसूत्राणि)

Sage Pāṇini is said to have received fourteen sūtras, which are called माहेश्वरसूत्राणि [māheśvarasūtrāṇi] directly from the Lord Śiva. They are:

अथ माहेश्वरसूत्राणि [atha māheśvarasūtrāṇi]

Now *Māheśvarasūtra*s begin.

1. अ इ उ ण् ।	6. लँ ण् ।	11. ख फ छ ठ थ च ट त व् ।
2. ऋ ऌ क् ।	7. ञ म ङ ण न म् ।	12. क प य् ।
3. ए ओ ङ् ।	8. झ भ ञ् ।	13. श ष स र् ।
4. ऐ औ च् ।	9. घ ढ ध ष् ।	14. हल् ॥
5. ह य व र ट् ।	10. ज ब ग ड द श् ।	

इति माहेश्वराणि सूत्राणि । [iti māheśvarāṇi sūtrāṇi]

Thus *Māheśvarasūtra*s are completed.

All the sounds used in Sanskrit language are represented by these fourteen sūtras.

From ह in the 5th sūtra onwards, only the consonants are intended. अ is added just for pronunciation.

The last consonant of each sūtra is termed इत् [it]. इत् [it] letters are known as indicatory letters. Their purpose is discussed in the following section.

The letters in माहेश्वरसूत्रs are arranged for making प्रत्याहारs [pratyāhāra]s, abbreviations, for groups of letters. This arrangement is easily understood in Table 5.

Table 5: Māheśvarasūtrāṇi

VOWELS		Simple vowels	अ इ उ ण् ऋ ऌ क्
		Diphthongs	ए ओ ङ् ऐ औ च्
CONSONANTS	SOFT	ह + Semivowels	ह य व र ट् लँ ण्
		5th of the class (= Nasals)	ञ म ङ ण न म्
		4th of the class	झ भ ञ् घ ढ ध ष्
		3rd of the class	ज ब ग ड द श्
	HARD	2nd of the class	ख फ छ ठ थ
		1st of the class	च ट त व् क प य्
		Sibilants	श ष स र् ह ल्

In the table, इत् [it] letters are circled. इत् letters in माहेश्वरसूत्राणि [māheśvarasūtrāṇi] are indicatory for making प्रत्याहारः [pratyāhāraḥ], abbreviations which are to be discussed next.

Assignment II:

- Try to memorize माहेश्वरसूत्राणि [māheśvarasūtrāṇi] while being aware of the points of articulation (स्थानानि [sthānāni]) of each sound.
- Help others to memorize माहेश्वरसूत्राणि [māheśvarasūtrāṇi].

2. How to understand Table 5

In Table 5, the 14 माहेश्वरसूत्रs are separated into rows in the original order. Each row contains either 4 or 5 letters (excluding इत् [it] letters.)

- Vowels appear in the first two rows.
    - Simple vowels are in the first row.
    - Diphthongs are in the second row.
- Consonants
    - Semivowels are in the third row.
    - 5 x 5 consonants are listed from 5th of the classes in descending order.
    - Sibilants are in the last row.
    - ह appears twice.

3. Pratyāhāraḥ (प्रत्याहारः)

The माहेश्वरसूत्राणि [māheśvarasūtrāṇi] are arranged in such a way that प्रत्याहारs [pratyāhārā]s, abbreviations for specific groups of letters, can be made from them.

Each प्रत्याहारः [pratyāhāraḥ] consists of two letters;

- The first indicates the beginning letter of the group denoted by the प्रत्याहार
- The second is an इत् [it] letter, purely for indicating the end of the denoted group of letters

In this manner, each प्रत्याहार denotes the group of letters starting from the first letter of the प्रत्याहार, and ending with but not including the final इत् letter.

For example, अक् is a प्रत्याहार for all the letters starting from अ and ending with, but not including, the इत् letter क् (i.e. अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ.)

How the arrangement of माहेश्वरसूत्रs in Table 5 allows the contents of a प्रत्याहार to be found quickly:

For example, in a प्रत्याहार झय् :

- The first letter is झ, the 4th of the class.
- The इत् letter is य्, at the end of 1st of the classes.

By this, the group of letters abbreviated as झय् is understood as all the letters from 4th of the classes down to 1st of the classes.

= Exercise =

1. List the प्रत्याहार for the following:

All vowels =	______	All consonants =	______
All simple vowels =	______	All soft consonants =	______
All diphthongs =	______	All hard consonants =	______
All letters =	______	All sibilants =	______

2. List the number of letters, types of letters, and letters of the following प्रत्याहारs:

अक्	5	All the simple vowels	अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ
अच्	____	____________________	____________________
अण् *[1]	____	____________________	____________________
अण् *[2]	____	____________________	____________________
अट्	____	____________________	____________________
इक्	____	____________________	____________________
इच्	____	____________________	____________________
इण् *[3]	____	____________________	____________________
एङ्	____	____________________	____________________
एच्	____	____________________	____________________
ऐच्	____	____________________	____________________
खर्	____	____________________	____________________
चर्	____	____________________	____________________
जश्	____	____________________	____________________
झल्	____	____________________	____________________

झश्	____	________________________________	________________________________
यण्	____	________________________________	________________________________
हश्	____	________________________________	________________________________
हल्	____	________________________________	________________________________
अल्	____	________________________________	________________________________

* 1 अण् is usually formed with the first ण्.

* 2 There is only one Pāṇini-sūtra in which अण् is formed with the second ण्.

* 3 इण् is always formed with the second ण्.

Special notes:

अण् (with the second ण्) in माहेश्वरसूत्रs represents all of the सवर्णs. Thus, अ in माहेश्वरसूत्र represents all the 18 सवर्णs of अ. Similarly, य in माहेश्वरसूत्र represents both nasal and non-nasal य्. Refer back to Table 3: *List of similar sounds* for details.

There are certain ways to present vowels to convey restriction in length of the sound. For example:

- To convey only the 6 varieties of short (ह्रस्व [hrasva]) अ, the words "अत्" or "अकारः" are used.
- To convey only the 6 varieties of long (दीर्घ [dīrgha]) आ, the words "आत्" or "आकारः" are used.
- To convey all 18 varieties of अ, the words "अ" or "अवर्णः" are used.

Topic III

Basics of Sandhi (सन्धिः)

Phonetic change when two sounds meet

The Basic Concepts of सन्धि (sandhi)

The word सन्धि [sandhi] literally means "connection" of two things.

As a grammatical term, सन्धि is a phonetic change which takes place when two sounds come in contact.

सन्धि is purely phonetic. Even when words are phonetically joined by sandhi, and written without a space between them, the meaning of each word is not affected. They do not become one word.

सन्धि is different from समास [samāsa]. समासis a compound, where meaningfully connected words join to become one compound word. सन्धि can take place between any words which come into contact, not just words within a समास.

Three types of सन्धि (sandhi)

सन्धि is classified into three categories, based on the type of sound that is replaced. They are:

1. **Visarga sandhi** (विसर्ग-सन्धिः [visarga-sandhiḥ])
   - Regulations of phonetic change where visarga is replaced.
2. **Vowel sandhi** (अच्-सन्धिः [ac-sandhiḥ])
   - Regulations of phonetic change where vowel (अच्) is replaced.
3. **Consonant sandhi** (हल्-सन्धिः [hal-sandhiḥ])
   - Regulations of phonetic change where consonant (हल्) is replaced.

Where to apply सन्धि (sandhi)

सन्धि is to be applied to either a letter which is not at the end of a word (अपदान्त [apadānta]) or a letter which is at the end of a word (पदान्त [padānta]).

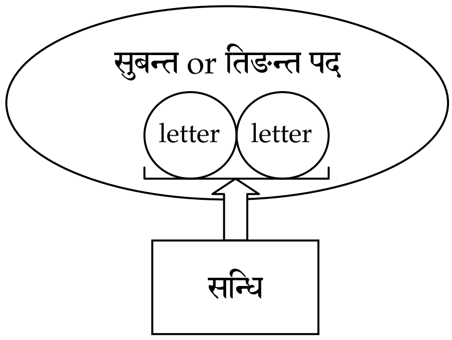
The following explanation will be useful to understand where to apply सन्धि.

As for the terminology used here, such as पद, सुबन्त-पद, तिङन्त-पद, उपसर्ग, धातु, समास, and वाक्य, their concepts are explained in detail in Volume 1.

1) सन्धि within a word (पद)

Here, पद means either सुप्-ending (सुबन्त) or तिङ्-ending (तिङन्त) word. If there are letters which are subject to सन्धि (phonetic change) within a पद, that सन्धि is compulsory.

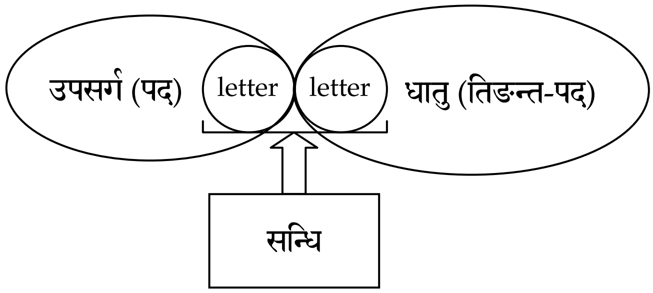
Note that the first letter of the two is called अपदान्त (not at the end of पद).



2) सन्धि between उपसर्ग and धातु

उपसर्ग is a particle meaningfully connected to a धातु and is placed before the धातु. उपसर्ग is considered to be a पद by itself. धातु here is suffixed by तिङ्, hence becoming a तिङन्त-पद.

When a सन्धि is applicable between the last letter of an उपसर्ग and the first letter of a धातु, that सन्धि is compulsory.

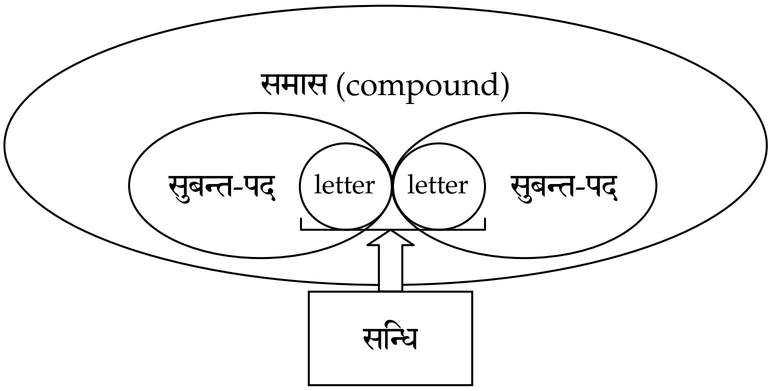


3) सन्धि in a compound (समास)

Two or more सुबन्त-पदs can be compounded into one प्रातिपदिक. Such प्रातिपदिक is called समास.

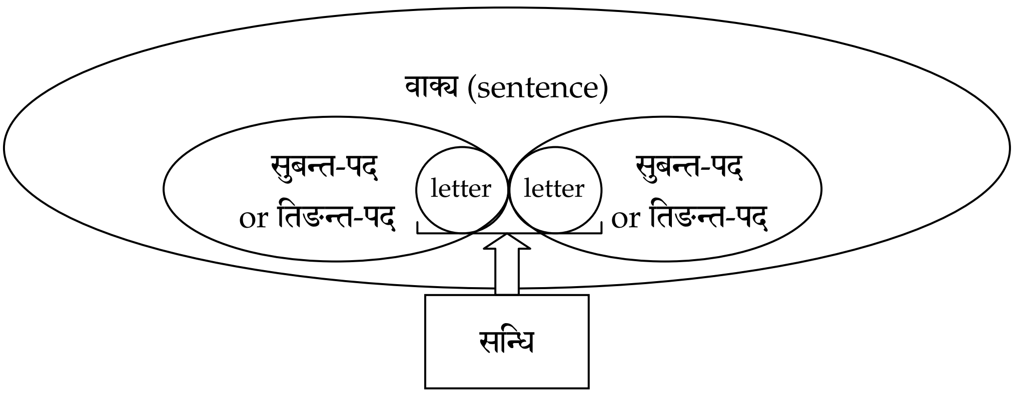
When a सन्धि is applicable between the last letter of a सुबन्त-पद and the first letter of the following सुबन्त-पद within a समास, that सन्धि is compulsory.

Note that even in a compound, the last letter of each सुबन्त-पद is called पदान्त (at the end of पद).



4) सन्धि between words (पदs) in a sentence

When a सन्धि is applicable between the last letter of a सुबन्त-पद and the first letter of the following सुबन्त-पद within a sentence, that सन्धि is compulsory. However, if the speaker gives a pause at the end of a given word, which results in breaking the flow, the सन्धि is not applied.



Topic IV

Visarga Sandhi

(विसर्गसन्धिः)

विसर्ग [visarga] is the aspirated guttural sound which is represented by ":" or "ḥ". When immediately followed by a sound, the विसर्ग may change into another sound. This change is called विसर्ग-सन्धि [visarga-sandhi].

This change of the विसर्ग is determined by the sound which precedes the विसर्ग and the sound which follows the विसर्ग. Since विसर्ग comes only after vowels, the sound which precedes (पूर्व [pūrva]) will be one of the nine vowels. The sound which follows (पर [para]) the विसर्ग can be any letter.

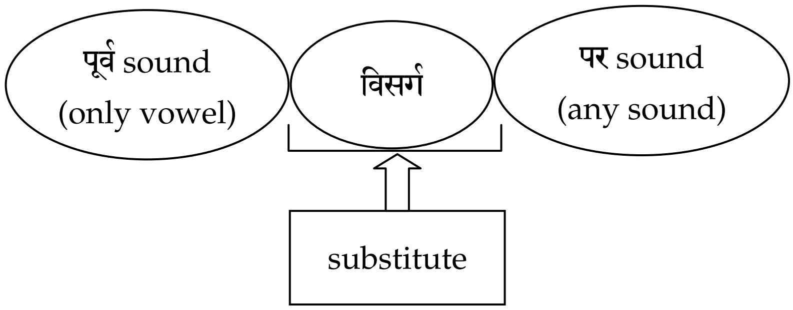


Table 6: *Overview of Visarga Sandhi* shows every possible combination of पूर्व and पर sounds for विसर्ग. The corresponding change to the विसर्ग is shown on the table at the intersections of the पूर्व and पर sounds. These changes are grouped into six areas. These areas are numbered #1, #2, etc. and are given nicknames based on their typical examples. Each area is explained with examples in the following section.

विसर्ग is also called विसर्जनीय [visarjanīya].

Table 6: Overview of Visarga Sandhi

पूर्वः \ परः	अ	आ / इच् (vowels other than अ)	हश् (soft consonants)	र्	खर् (hard consonants): क्/ख् (guttural)	च्/छ्/श् (palatal)	ट्/ठ्/ष् (cerebral)	त्/थ्/स् (dental)	प्/फ् (labial)
अ	**#1** ओऽ - शिवोऽहम्। [śivo'ham]	**#2** अ (visarga drops) - अर्जुन उवाच। [arjuna uvāca]	**#3** ओ - नमो नमः। [namo namaḥ] - मनोरथः।	र् not born of रुँ लोपः & दीर्घः on पूर्व अण् - पुना रमते।	**#5** जिह्वामूलीयः or विसर्जनीयः - दुःखम्। [duḥkham]	**#6** श् - रामश्च। [rāmaśca]	**#6** ष् - रामष्टीकते।	**#6** स् - नमस्ते। [namaste]	**#5** उपध्मानीयः or विसर्जनीयः - पुनः पुनः। [puna≍ punaḥ]
आ	**#2** आ (visarga drops) - जना आगच्छन्ति। गुणा गुणेषु। [guṇā guṇeṣu]								
इच्	**#4** र् - गुरुरादिः। - गुरुरेव। - गुरुर्ब्रह्म। [gururādiḥ] [gururbrahmā]			लोपः & दीर्घः on पूर्व अण् - दाशरथी रामः।					
(exception) सः/एषः	ओऽ - सोऽहम् । [so'ham]	अ - स एव। - स पुरुषः। - एष पुरुषः।							

Optional विसर्जनीयः when शर् follows
- शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः।
- मनःषष्ठानि।
- यः स महेश्वरः।

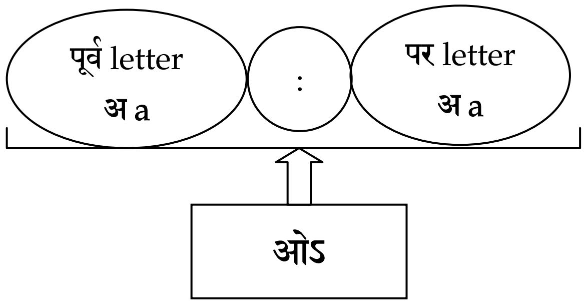
If खर् is followed by शर्, only विसर्जनीयः - समदुःखसुखः क्षमी।

1. अः + अ (शिवोऽहं सन्धिः [śivo'haṃ sandhiḥ])

#1 in the table

अः + अ [aḥ + a]

= ओऽ [o']



- When a विसर्ग is preceded by short अ, and followed by short अ, all together they become "ओऽ".

e.g. 1) शिवः अहम् ।
= शिवोऽहम् ।

śivaḥ aham ।
= śivo'ham ।

e.g. 2) नमः अस्तु ।
= नमोऽस्तु ।

namaḥ astu ।
= namo'stu ।

= Exercise =

1) Resolve the विसर्ग sandhi.

1. प्रथमोऽध्यायः = ________ + ________
1. prathamo'dhyāyaḥ = ________ + ________

2. लोकोऽयम् = ________ + ________
2. loko'yam = ________ + ________

3. अजोऽपि = ________ + ________
3. ajo'pi = ________ + ________

4. देहिनोऽस्मिन् = ________ + ________
4. dehino'smin = ________ + ________

5. शाश्वतोऽयम् = ________ + ________
5. śāśvato'yam = ________ + ________

6. नमोऽस्तु = ________ + ________
6. namo'stu = ________ + ________

7. तृप्तोऽहम् = ________ + ________
7. tṛpto'ham = ________ + ________

8. प्रणतोऽस्मि = ________ + ________
8. praṇato'smi = ________ + ________

9. एकोऽस्ति = ________ + ________
9. eko'sti = ________ + ________

10. रसोऽपि = ________ + ________
10. raso'pi = ________ + ________

11. कूटस्थोऽक्षरः = ________ + ________

11. kūṭastho'kṣaraḥ = ________ + ________

12. अतोऽस्मि = ________ + ________

12. ato'smi = ________ + ________

2) Apply the विसर्ग sandhi rule.

1. क्रोधः अभिजायते = ________________

1. krodhaḥ abhijāyate = ________________

2. पञ्चदशः अध्यायः = ________________

2. pañcadaśaḥ adhyāyaḥ = ________________

3. पुरुषः अश्नुते = ________________

3. puruṣaḥ aśnute = ________________

4. कर्मणः अन्यत्र = ________________

4. karmaṇaḥ anyatra = ________________

5. पूर्णः अहम् = ________________

5. pūrṇaḥ aham = ________________

6. भक्तः असि = ________________

6. bhaktaḥ asi = ________________

7. कुतः अयम् = ________________

7. kutaḥ ayam = ________________

8. समिद्धः अग्निः = ________________

8. samiddhaḥ agniḥ = ________________

9. नमः अस्तु = ________________

9. namaḥ astu = ________________

10. स्थितः अस्मि = ________________

10. sthitaḥ asmi = ________________

11. यः अवतिष्ठति = ________________

11. yaḥ avatiṣṭhati = ________________

12. प्रियः असि = ________________

12. priyaḥ asi = ________________

13. कः अन्यः अस्ति = ________________

13. kaḥ anyaḥ asti = ________________

14. तुमुलः अभवत् = ________________

14. tumulaḥ abhavat = ________________

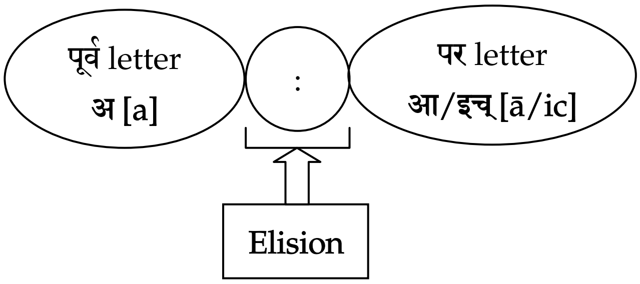
2. अः + आ/इच् (अर्जुन उवाच सन्धिः [arjuna uvāca sandhiḥ])

and आ + अश् (गुणा गुणेषु सन्धिः [guṇā guṇeṣu sandhiḥ]

#2 (Elision of Visarga)

अः + आ/इच् [aḥ + ā/ic]

= अ + आ/इच् [a + ā/ic]



- When a विसर्ग is preceded by short अ, and followed by आ/इच् (any vowel other than short अ), the विसर्ग is elided.

e.g. 1) अर्जुनः आगच्छति ।
= अर्जुन आगच्छति ।
arjunaḥ āgacchati ।
= arjuna āgacchati ।

e.g. 2) अर्जुनः इच्छति ।
= अर्जुन इच्छति ।
arjunaḥ icchati ।
= arjuna icchati ।

e.g. 3) अर्जुनः ईक्षते ।
= अर्जुन ईक्षते ।
arjunaḥ īkṣate ।
= arjuna īkṣate ।

e.g. 4) अर्जुनः उवाच ।
= अर्जुन उवाच ।
arjunaḥ uvāca ।
= arjuna uvāca ।

e.g. 5) अर्जुनः ऋच्छति ।
= अर्जुन ऋच्छति ।
arjunaḥ ṛcchati ।
= arjuna ṛcchati ।

e.g. 6) अर्जुनः एव ।
= अर्जुन एव ।
arjunaḥ eva ।
= arjuna eva ।

e.g. 7) अर्जुनः ऐक्षत ।
= अर्जुन ऐक्षत ।
arjunaḥ aikṣata ।
= arjuna aikṣata ।

e.g. 8) अर्जुनः औषधिः ।
= अर्जुन औषधिः ।
arjunaḥ auṣadhiḥ ।
= arjuna auṣadhiḥ ।

= Exercise =

1) Apply विसर्ग sandhi rule.

1. रामः + आप्नोति = ____________________
1. rāmaḥ + āpnoti = ____________________

2. रामः + इच्छति = ____________________
2. rāmaḥ + icchati = ____________________

3. रामः + ईट्टे = ____________________
3. rāmaḥ + īṭṭe = ____________________

4. रामः + उन्नयति = ____________________
4. rāmaḥ + unnayati =____________________

5. रामः + ऊर्णोति = ____________________
5. rāmaḥ + ūrṇoti = ____________________

6. रामः + ऋच्छति = ____________________
6. rāmaḥ + ṛcchati = ____________________

7. रामः + एधते = ____________________
7. rāmaḥ + edhate = ____________________

8. कामः + ऐहिकः = ____________________
8. kāmaḥ + aihikaḥ = ____________________

9. पक्वः + ओदनः = ____________________
9. pakvaḥ + odanaḥ =____________________

10. प्रत्ययः + औत्सर्गिकः = ____________________
10. pratyayaḥ + autsargikaḥ = __________

2) Resolve the विसर्ग sandhi.

1. अन्तवन्त इमे = ___________ + ___________
1. antavanta ime = _______ + ___________

2. अव्यय ईश्वरः = ___________ + ___________
2. avyaya īśvaraḥ = _______ + ___________

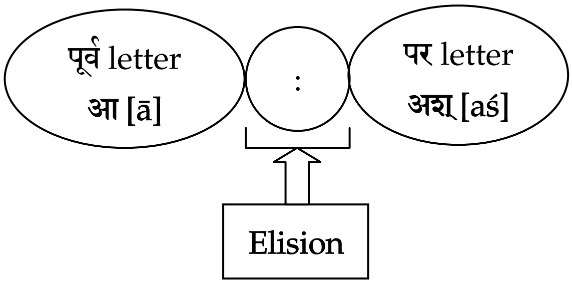
3. योग उच्यते = ___________ + ___________
3. yoga ucyate = _________ + ___________

4. काम एषः = ___________ + ___________
4. kāma eṣaḥ = ___________ + ___________

#2 (Elision of Visarga)

आः + अश् [āḥ + ā/ic]

= आ + अश् [ā + ā/ic]



- When a विसर्ग is preceded by आ, and followed by अश् (all the vowels and soft consonants), the विसर्ग is elided.

e.g. 1) देवाः अस्यन्ति ।
= देवा अस्यन्ति ।
devāḥ asyanti ।
= devā asyanti ।

e.g. 2) देवाः आगच्छन्ति ।
= देवा आगच्छन्ति ।
devāḥ āgacchanti ।
= devā āgacchanti ।

e.g. 3) देवाः इच्छन्ति ।
= देवा इच्छन्ति ।
devāḥ icchanti ।
= devā icchanti ।

e.g. 4) देवाः उच्यन्ते ।
= देवा उच्यन्ते ।
devāḥ ucyante ।
= devā ucyante ।

e.g. 5) देवाः ऋच्छन्ति ।
= देवा ऋच्छन्ति ।
devāḥ ṛcchanti ।
= devā ṛcchanti ।

e.g. 6) देवाः एव ।
= देवा एव ।
devāḥ eva ।
= devā eva ।

e.g. 7) देवाः ऐक्षन्त ।
= देवा ऐक्षन्त ।
devāḥ aikṣanta ।
= devā aikṣanta ।

e.g. 8) देवाः औषधिः ।
= देवा औषधिः ।
devāḥ auṣadhiḥ ।
= devā auṣadhiḥ ।

e.g. 9) देवाः वदन्ति ।
= देवा वदन्ति ।
devāḥ vadanti ।
= devā vadanti ।

e.g. 10) देवाः गच्छन्ति ।
= देवा गच्छन्ति ।
devāḥ gacchanti ।
= devā gacchanti ।

Topic IV - Visarga Sandhi (विसर्ग-सन्धिः)

= Exercise =

1) Resolve the विसर्ग sandhi.

1. देवा अपि = ____________ + __________

1. devā api = ___________ + __________

2. सुरा आगच्छन्ति = _________ + __________

2. surā āgacchanti = ______ + __________

3. मणिगणा इव = ____________ + __________

3. maṇigaṇā iva = ________ + __________

4. देवा ईक्षन्ते = ____________ + __________

4. devā īkṣante = _________ + __________

5. नित्ययुक्ता उपासते= _________ + __________

5. nityayuktā upāsate= ___ + __________

6. जना एव = ____________ + __________

6. janā eva = ____________ + __________

7. गुणा गुणेषु = ___________ + __________

7. guṇā guṇeṣu = ______ + __________

8. जना घटन्ते = ____________ + __________

8. janā ghaṭante = ________ + __________

9. भोगा दुःखयोनयः = _______ + __________

9. bhogā duḥkhayonayaḥ = _____ + ____

10. पुरुषा धर्मस्य =___________ + __________

10. puruṣā dharmasya =___ + __________

11. जना बहवः = ___________ + __________

11. janā bahavaḥ = _______ + __________

12. देवता भक्ताः =___________ + __________

12. devatā bhaktāḥ =______ + __________

13. बुद्धियुक्ता हि = _________ + __________

13. buddhiyuktā hi = ____ + __________

14. पापा ये = ____________ + __________

14. pāpā ye =____________ + __________

15. आदित्या वसवः = _______ + __________

15. ādityā vasavaḥ = _____ + __________

16. आहारा राजसाः =_________ + __________

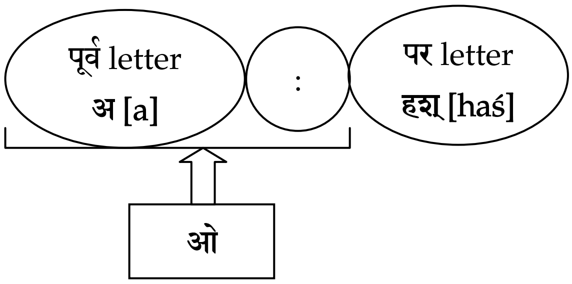
16. āhārā rājasāḥ =________ + __________

3. अः + हश् (नमो नमः सन्धिः [namo namaḥ sandhiḥ])

#3 (Change into ओ)

अः + हश् [aḥ + haś]

= ओ + हश् [o + haś]



- When a विसर्ग is preceded by short अ, and followed by हश् (soft consonants), the combination of अ and the विसर्ग becomes "ओ".

e.g. 1) कृष्णः हसति ।
= कृष्णो हसति ।
kṛṣṇ**aḥ** hasati ।
= kṛṣṇ**o** hasati ।

e.g. 2) कृष्णः यतते ।
= कृष्णो यतते ।
kṛṣṇ**aḥ** yatate ।
= kṛṣṇ**o** yatate ।

e.g. 3) कृष्णः वदति ।
= कृष्णो वदति ।
kṛṣṇ**aḥ** vadati ।
= kṛṣṇ**o** vadati ।

e.g. 4) कृष्णः रमते ।
= कृष्णो रमते ।
kṛṣṇ**aḥ** ramate ।
= kṛṣṇ**o** ramate ।

e.g. 5) कृष्णः लभते ।
= कृष्णो लभते ।
kṛṣṇ**aḥ** labhate ।
= kṛṣṇ**o** labhate ।

e.g. 6) कृष्णः गच्छति ।
= कृष्णो गच्छति ।
kṛṣṇ**aḥ** gacchati ।
= kṛṣṇ**o** gacchati ।

e.g. 7) कृष्णः जयति ।
= कृष्णो जयति ।
kṛṣṇ**aḥ** jayati ।
= kṛṣṇ**o** jayati ।

e.g. 8) कृष्णः ध्यायति ।
= कृष्णो ध्यायति ।
kṛṣṇ**aḥ** dhyāyati ।
= kṛṣṇ**o** dhyāyati ।

e.g. 9) कृष्णः भवति ।
= कृष्णो भवति ।
kṛṣṇ**aḥ** bhavati ।
= kṛṣṇ**o** bhavati ।

e.g. 10) कृष्णः नम्यते ।
= कृष्णो नम्यते ।
kṛṣṇ**aḥ** namyate ।
= kṛṣṇ**o** namyate ।

= Exercise =

1) Resolve the विसर्ग sandhi.

1. योगेश्वरो हरिः = ________ + ________
1. yogeśvaro hariḥ = ________ + ________

2. मनो हृदि = ________ + ________
2. mano hṛdi = ________ + ______

3. ततो युद्धाय = ________ + ________
3. tato yuddhāya = ________ + ________

4. यो वेत्ति = ________ + _______
4. yo vetti = ________ + _______

5. नो राज्यम् = ________ + ________
5. no rājyam = ________ + ________

6. यशो लभस्व = ________ + _______
6. yaśo labhasva = ________ + ________

7. अधो गच्छन्ति = ________ + ________
7. adho gacchanti = ________ + ________

8. नष्टो घटः = ________ + ________
8. naṣṭo ghaṭaḥ = ________ +________

9. तेजो जायते = ________+ ________
9. tejo jāyate = ________+ ________

10. काको डीयते =________ + ________
10. kāko ḍīyate = ________ + ________

11. यो देवः = ________ + ________
11. yo devaḥ = ________ + ________

12. पार्थो धनुर्धरः = ________ + ________
12. pārtho dhanurdharaḥ = ____ + _____

13. मोहो नष्टः = ________ + ________
13. moho naṣṭaḥ = ________ + ________

14. अजो नित्यः = ________ + ________
14. ajo nityaḥ = ________ + ________

15. मनो बुद्धिः = ________ + ________
15. mano buddhiḥ = ________ + ________

16. समो भूत्वा = ________ + ________
16. samo bhūtvā = ________ + ________

17. श्रेयो भोक्तुम् = ________ + ________
17. śreyo bhoktum = ________ + ________

18. अतो म्रियते = ________ + ________
18. ato mriyate = ________ + ________

2) Apply विसर्ग sandhi.

1. उक्तः हृषीकेशः = __________________
1. uktaḥ hṛṣīkeśaḥ = __________________

2. अतः हि = __________________
2. ataḥ hi = __________________

3. ततः याति = __________________
3. tataḥ yāti = __________________

4. ध्यायतः विषयान् = __________________
4. dhyāyataḥ viṣayān = __________________

5. कः रमेत = __________________
5. kaḥ rameta = __________________

6. यः लोकत्रयम् = __________________
6. yaḥ lokatrayam = __________________

7. नः गरीयः = ____________________

7. naḥ garīyaḥ = ____________________

8. ततः घटः = ____________________

8. tataḥ ghaṭaḥ = ____________________

9. अतः जायते = ____________________

9. ataḥ jāyate = ____________________

10. ततः डीयते = ____________________

10. tataḥ ḍīyate = ____________________

11. मनः दुर्निग्रहम् = ____________________

11. manaḥ durnigraham = _____________

12. तपः दानम् = ____________________

12. tapaḥ dānam = ____________________

13. तेजः धृतिः = ____________________

13. tejaḥ dhṛtiḥ = ____________________

14. निर्ममः निरहङ्कारः = ____________________

14. nirmamaḥ nirahaṅkāraḥ = __________

15. प्रत्यवायः न विद्यते = ____________________

15. pratyavāyaḥ na vidyate = ___________

16. आत्मनः बन्धुः = ____________________

16. ātmanaḥ bandhuḥ = ________________

17. महतः भयात् = ____________________

17. mahataḥ bhayāt = __________________

18. योगः भवति = ____________________

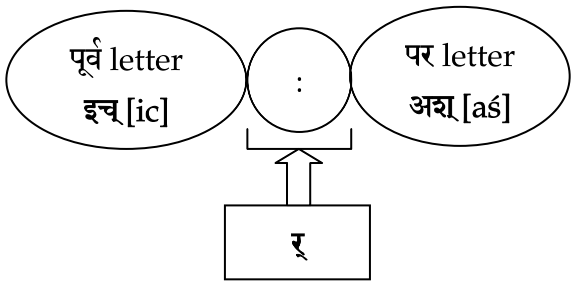
18. yogaḥ bhavati = ____________________

4. इच् + विसर्गः + अश् (गुरुर्ब्रह्मा सन्धिः [gururbrahmā sandhiḥ])

#4 (Change into र्)

इच् + विसर्गः + अश्   [ic + ḥ + aś]

= इच् + र् + अश्   [ic + r + aś]



- When a विसर्ग is preceded by इच् (any vowel other than अवर्ण, and followed by अश् (all the vowels and soft consonants), the विसर्ग becomes "र्".

e.g. 1) ऋषिः अस्ति ।

= ऋषिर् अस्ति ।

ṛṣi**ḥ** asti ।
= ṛṣi**r** asti ।

e.g. 2) ऋषिः भवति ।

= ऋषिर् भवति ।

ṛṣi**ḥ** bhavati ।
= ṛṣi**r** bhavati ।

e.g. 3) श्रीः अस्ति ।

= श्रीर् अस्ति ।

śrī**ḥ** asti ।
= śrī**r** asti ।

e.g. 4) श्रीः भवति ।

= श्रीर् भवति ।

śrī**ḥ** bhavati ।
= śrī**r** bhavati ।

e.g. 5) गुरुः अस्ति ।

= गुरुर् अस्ति ।

guru**ḥ** asti ।
= guru**r** asti ।

e.g. 6) गुरुः भवति ।

= गुरुर् भवति ।

guru**ḥ** bhavati ।
= guru**r** bhavati ।

e.g. 7) हरेः अस्ति ।

= हरेर् अस्ति ।

hare**ḥ** asti ।
= hare**r** asti ।

e.g. 8) हरेः भवति ।

= हरेर् भवति ।

hare**ḥ** bhavati ।
= hare**r** bhavati ।

e.g. 9) गुरोः अस्ति ।

= गुरोर् अस्ति ।

guro**ḥ** asti ।
= guro**r** asti ।

e.g. 10) गुरोः भवति ।

= गुरोर् भवति ।

guro**ḥ** bhavati ।
= guro**r** bhavati ।

Note: When followed by ऋ/ॠ, the र् is often written as "र्ऋ/र्ॠ". E.g., मुनिः ऋच्छति = मुनिर्ऋच्छति ।; गुरुः ऋच्छति = गुरुर्ऋच्छति ।; महर्द्धिः ऋद्धः = महर्द्धिर्ऋद्धः ।

= Exercise =

1) Apply विसर्ग sandhi rule.

1. निराशीः + अपरिग्रहः = __________
1. nirāśīḥ + aparigrahaḥ = __________

2. क्षान्तिः + आर्जवम् = __________
2. kṣāntiḥ + ārjavam = __________

3. शुद्धिः + इति = __________
3. śuddhiḥ + iti = __________

4. हरिः + ईडितः = __________
4. hariḥ + īḍitaḥ = __________

5. मुनिः + उच्यते = __________
5. muniḥ + ucyate = __________

6. बुद्धिः + एका = __________
6. buddhiḥ + ekā = __________

7. जिज्ञासुः + अपि = __________
7. jijñāsuḥ + api = __________

8. बन्धुः + आत्मा = __________
8. bandhuḥ + ātmā = __________

9. उत्सीदेयुः + इमे = __________
9. utsīdeyuḥ + ime = __________

10. गुरुः + ईडितः = __________
10. guruḥ + īḍitaḥ = __________

11. धनुः + उद्यम्य = __________
11. dhanuḥ + udyamya = __________

12. गुरुः + एव = __________
12. guruḥ + eva = __________

13. हरेः + अयम् = __________
13. hareḥ + ayam = __________

14. हरेः + आगमनम् = __________
14. hareḥ + āgamanam = __________

15. हरेः + इयम् = __________
15. hareḥ + iyam = __________

16. हरेः + उदयः = __________
16. hareḥ + udayaḥ = __________

17. उभयोः + अपि = __________
17. ubhayoḥ + api = __________

18. गुरोः + आगमनम् = __________
18. guroḥ + āgamanam = __________

19. वायोः + इव = __________
19. vāyoḥ + iva = __________

20. सेनयोः + उभयोः = __________
20. senayoḥ + ubhayoḥ = __________

21. एतयोः + एकम् = __________
21. etayoḥ + ekam = __________

22. गुरोः + ऐश्वर्यम् = __________
22. guroḥ + aiśvaryam = __________

23. शुचिः + दक्षः = ____________________

23. śuciḥ + dakṣaḥ = ____________________

24. ग्लानिः + भवति = ____________________

24. glāniḥ + bhavati = ____________________

25. गुरुः + गरीयान् = ____________________

25. guruḥ + garīyān =____________________

26. मृत्युः + धावति = ____________________

26. mṛtyuḥ + dhāvati =____________________

27. प्राहुः + योगम् = ____________________

27. prāhuḥ + yogam =____________________

28. प्रकृतेः + गुणसंमूढाः =____________________

28. prakṛteḥ + guṇasaṃmūḍhāḥ =______

29. क्षेत्रक्षेत्रज्ञयोः + ज्ञानम् =____________________

29. kṣetrakṣetrajñayoḥ + jñānam =______

30. भ्रुवोः + मध्ये = ____________________

30. bhruvoḥ + madhye = ____________________

2) Resolve the विसर्ग sandhi.

1. अग्निरहम् = ______________ + ___________

1. agniraham = __________ + ___________

2. ऋषिर्भवति = ______________ + ___________

2. ṛṣirbhavati =____________ + ___________

3. भृगुरहम् = ______________ + ___________

3. bhṛguraham = _______ + ___________

4. यजुरेव = ______________ + ___________

4. yajureva = ______________ + ___________

5. गुरुर्ब्रह्मा = ______________ + ___________

5. gururbrahmā = ______ + ___________

6. गुरुर्विष्णुः = ______________ + ___________

6. gururviṣṇuḥ = ______ + ___________

7. प्रकृतेर्वशात् = ______________ + ___________

7. prakṛtervaśāt = ______ + ___________

8. विभूतेर्विस्तरः=______________ + ___________

8. vibhūtervistaraḥ=______ + ___________

9. तयोर्न = ______________ + ___________

9. tayorna = ____________ + ___________

10. एतयोरेकम् =______________ + ___________

10. etayorekam =__________ + ___________

11. योगैरपि = ______________ + ___________

11. yogairapi = _________ + ___________

12. पूर्वैरपि = ______________ + ___________

12. pūrvairapi =___________ + ___________

13. द्वन्द्वैर्विमुक्ताः = __________ + ___________

13. dvandvairvimuktāḥ = _______ + ____

14. सर्वैरहम् = ______________ + ___________

14. sarvairaham =_________ + ___________

15. सेनयोरुभयोर्मध्ये = ____________________ + __________________ + _________________

15. senayorubhayormadhye = ________________ + __________________ + _________________

16. केवलैरिन्द्रियैरपि = ____________________ + __________________ + _________________

16. kevalairindriyairapi = ____________________ + __________________ + _________________

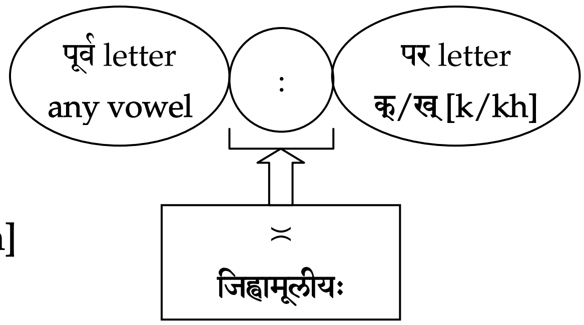
5. अच् + विसर्गः + क्/ख् (दुःखं सन्धिः [duḥkhaṃ sandhiḥ])

अच् + विसर्गः + प्/फ् (पुनः पुनः सन्धिः सन्धिः [puna≍ punaḥ sandhiḥ])

#5 (Change into जिह्वामूलीयः)

विसर्गः + क्/ख् [ḥ + k/kh]

= जिह्वामूलीयः + क्/ख् [ḥ (≍) + k/kh]



- When विसर्ग is followed by क् or ख्, the विसर्ग becomes जिह्वामूलीयः [jihvāmūlīyaḥ] optionally.
- जिह्वामूलीय [jihvāmūlīyaḥ] is a sound to pronounce the विसर्ग before क् or ख्. The sound is produced by the vibration of the root of the tongue. It can be written as ≍.

e.g. 1) रामः कथयति ।
= राम ≍ कथयति ।

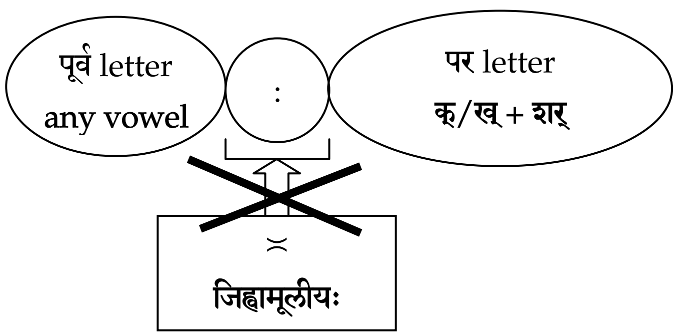
rāmaḥ kathayati ।
= rāma ≍ kathayati ।

e.g. 2) रामः खादति ।
= राम ≍ खादति ।

rāmaḥ khādati ।
= rāma ≍ khādati ।

- There is an exception. When विसर्ग is followed by क्/ख्, which is followed by शर्, the विसर्ग does not become जिह्वामूलीयः.

e.g. 3) रामः क्षाम्यते ।
rāmaḥ kṣāmyate ।



= Exercise =

1) Apply विसर्ग sandhi.

1. कैवर्तकः + केशवः = ____________________
1. kaivartakaḥ + keśavaḥ = _____________

2. योगः + कर्मसु = ____________________
2. yogaḥ + karmasu = _________________

3. योगस्थः + कुरु = ____________________
3. yogasthaḥ + kuru = _________________

4. विद्मः + कतरत् = ____________________
4. vidmaḥ + katarat = _________________

5. यज्ञः + कर्मसमुद्भवः = ____________________
5. yajñaḥ + karmasamudbhavaḥ = ______

6. निग्रहः + किम् = ____________________
6. nigrahaḥ + kim = ____________________

7. योगिनः + कर्म कुर्वन्ति= ____________________
7. yoginaḥ + karma kurvanti= __________

8. प्रसक्ताः + कामभोगेषु = ____________________
8. prasaktāḥ + kāmabhogeṣu = _________

9. यः + खनति = ____________________
9. yaḥ + khanati = ____________________

10. जनाः + खिद्यन्ते = ____________________
10. janāḥ + khidyante = ________________

11. स्थितधीः + किम् = ____________________
11. sthitadhīḥ + kim = _________________

12. हेतोः + किम् = ____________________
12. hetoḥ + kim = ____________________

13. विदुः + कृत्स्नम् = ____________________
13. viduḥ + kṛtsnam = _________________

14. वायुः + खम् = ____________________
14. vāyuḥ + kham = ___________________

15. प्रकृतेः + क्रियमाणानि = __________________
15. prakṛteḥ + kriyamāṇāni = __________

16. योगैः + कर्माणि = ____________________
16. yogaiḥ + karmāṇi = ________________

17. कर्मेन्द्रियैः + कर्मयोगम् = _________________
17. karmendriyaiḥ + karmayogam = ____

18. एतैः + कुलघ्नानाम् = ____________________
18. etaiḥ + kulaghnānām = _____________

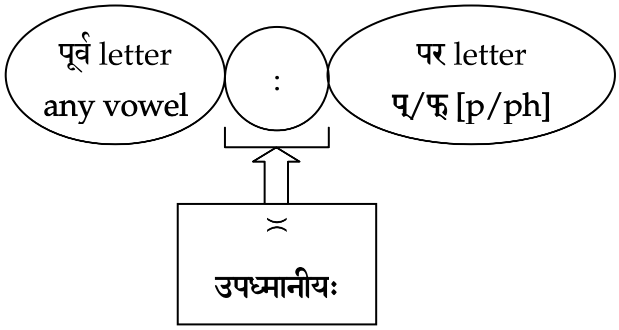
19. सुखिनः + क्षत्रियाः = ____________________
19. sukhinaḥ + kṣatriyāḥ = _____________

20. सुखः + क्षमी = ____________________
20. sukhaḥ + kṣamī = __________________

21. धृतिः + क्षमा = ____________________
21. dhṛtiḥ + kṣamā = __________________

22. तेजः + क्षमा = ____________________
22. tejaḥ + kṣamā = ___________________

#5 (Change into उपध्मानीयः)



विसर्गः + प्/फ् [ḥ + p/ph]

= **उपध्मानीयः + प्/फ्** [ḥ (≍) + p/ph]

- When विसर्ग is followed by प् or फ् the विसर्ग becomes उपध्मानीयः [upadhmānīyaḥ] optionally.
- उपध्मानीय is a sound to pronounce the विसर्ग before प् or फ्. The sound is made by blowing through rounded lips. It can be written as ≍.

e.g. 1) रामः पश्यति ।
= राम पश्यति ।
rāmaḥ paśyati ।
= rāma ≍ paśyati ।

e.g. 2) रामः फलितः ।
= राम फलितः ।
rāmaḥ phalitaḥ ।
= rāma ≍ phalitaḥ ।

= Exercise =

1) Apply विसर्ग sandhi.

1. यः + पश्यति = ____________________
1. yaḥ + paśyati = ____________________
2. पुनः + पुनः = ____________________
2. punaḥ + punaḥ = ____________________
3. पुरुषः + पुरुषः = ____________________
3. puruṣaḥ + puruṣaḥ = ________________
4. मामकाः + पाण्डवाः = ____________________
4. māmakāḥ + pāṇḍavāḥ = ____________
5. कर्मणः + फलम् = ____________________
5. karmaṇaḥ + phalam = ________________
6. कृपणाः + फलहेतवः = ____________________
6. kṛpaṇāḥ + phalahetavaḥ = ___________
7. इषुभिः + प्रतियोत्स्यामि =____________________
7. iṣubhiḥ + pratiyotsyāmi =____________
8. तमाहुः + पण्डितम् = ____________________
8. tamāhuḥ + paṇḍitam = ______________
9. हेतुः + प्रकृतिः = ____________________
9. hetuḥ + prakṛtiḥ = __________________
10. बुद्धेः + परम् = ____________________
10. buddheḥ + param =________________
11. केशवार्जुनयोः + पुण्यम् = ________________
11. keśavārjunayoḥ + puṇyam = ________
12. पूर्वैः + पूर्वतरम् = ____________________
12. pūrvaiḥ + pūrvataram = ____________
13. साङ्ख्यैः + प्राप्यते = ____________________
13. sāṅkhyaiḥ + prāpyate = _____________
14. सर्वपापैः + प्रमुच्यते = ____________________
14. sarvapāpaiḥ + pramucyate = ________

6. अच् + विसर्गः + other hard consonants

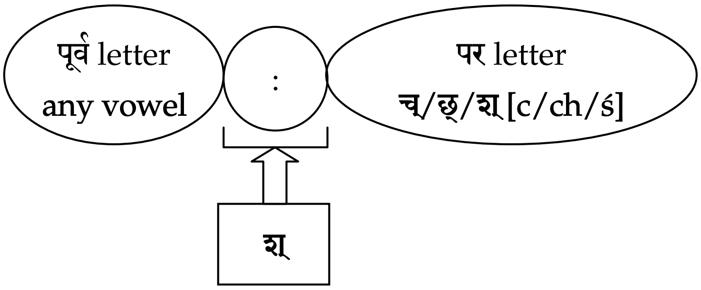
(रामश्च सन्धिः [rāmaśca sandhiḥ]), नमस्ते सन्धिः [namaste sandhiḥ])

#6 (change into श, ष, स)

विसर्गः + च्/छ्/श् [ḥ + c/ch/ś]

= श् + च्/छ्/श् [ś + c/ch/ś]

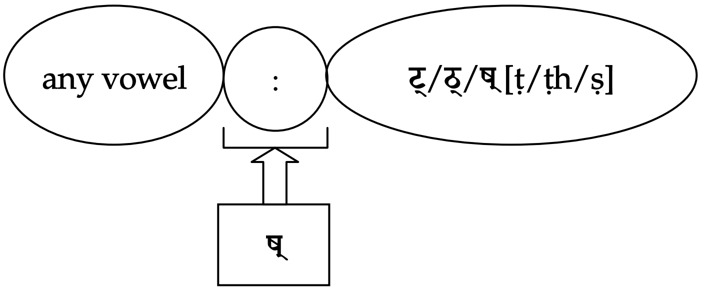
(palatal)



विसर्गः + ट्/ठ्/ष् [ḥ + ṭ/ṭh/ṣ]

= ष् + ट्/ठ्/ष् [ṣ + ṭ/ṭh/ṣ]

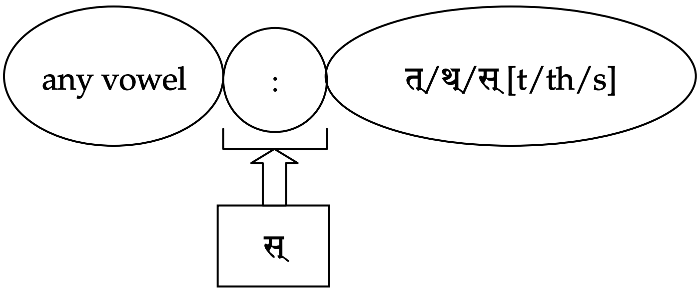
(cerebral)



विसर्गः + त्/थ्/स् [ḥ + t/th/s]

= स् + त्/थ्/स् [s + t/th/s]

(dental)



- When विसर्ग is followed by hard palatal, cerebral, and dental consonants, the substitutions are श, ष, and स् respectively, the sibilants belonging to the same स्थान.
- When विसर्ग is followed by श, ष, स, the substitution is optional.

e.g. 1) रामः चरति ।
= रामश् चरति ।
rāmaḥ carati ।
= rāmaś carati ।

e.g. 2) रामः छोटयति ।
= रामश् छोटयति ।
rāmaḥ choṭayati ।
= rāmaś choṭayati ।

e.g. 3) शान्तिः शान्तिः ।
= शान्तिश् शान्तिः। (optional)
śāntiḥ śāntiḥ ।
= śāntiś śāntiḥ ।

e.g. 4) रामः टीकते ।
= रामष् टीकते ।
rāmaḥ ṭīkate ।
= rāmaṣ ṭīkate ।

e.g. 5) रामः ठक्कुरः ।
= रामष् ठक्कुरः ।
rāmaḥ ṭhakkuraḥ ।
= rāmaṣ ṭhakkuraḥ ।

e.g. 6) मनः षष्ठानि ।
= मनष् षष्ठानि । (optional)
manaḥ ṣaṣṭhāni ।
= manaṣ ṣaṣṭhāni ।

e.g. 7) रामः तरति ।
= रामस् तरति ।
rāmaḥ tarati ।
= rāmas tarati ।

e.g. 8) रामः थुडति ।
= रामस् थुडति ।
rāmaḥ thuḍati ।
= rāmas thuḍati ।

e.g. 9) रामः सरति ।
= रामस् सरति (optional)
rāmaḥ sarati ।
= rāmas sarati

= Exercise =

1) Remove the विसर्ग sandhi.

1. मनश्च = ____________________
1. manaśca = ____________________

2. मनश्चित्तम् = ____________________
2. manaścittam = ____________________

3. पाण्डवाश्च = ____________________
3. pāṇḍavāśca = ________________

4. अनन्याश्चिन्तयन्तः = ____________________
4. ananyāścintayantaḥ = ________________

5. आदिश्च = ____________________
5. ādiśca = ____________________

6. वेपथुश्च = ____________________
6. vepathuśca = ____________________

7. हरेश्चरणम् = ____________________
7. hareścaraṇam = _______________

8. गुरोश्चरणम् = ____________________
8. guroścaraṇam = ____________________

9. वेदैश्च = ____________________
9. vedaiśca = ____________________

10. गौश्च = ____________________
10. gauśca = ____________________

11. रामष्टीकते = ____________________
11. rāmaṣṭīkate = _______________

13. यस्तु = ____________________
13. yastu = ____________________

14. मात्रास्पर्शास्तु = ____________________
14. mātrāsparśāstu = ____________________

15. बुद्धिस्तदा = ____________________
15. buddhistadā = _______________

16. प्राहुस्तान् = ____________________
16. prāhustān = ____________________

17. बुद्धेस्तदा = ____________________

18. अनयोस्तत्त्वदर्शिभिः = ____________________

17. buddhestadā = ______________ 18. anayostattvadarśibhiḥ = ____________

19. विमुक्तैस्तु = ____________________ 20. गौस्तरति = ____________________

19. vimuktaistu = _______________ 20. gaustarati = _________________

2) Apply विसर्ग sandhi.

1. रामः + च = ____________________ 2. रामः + चिनोति = ____________________

1. rāmaḥ + ca = ____________________ 2. rāmaḥ + cinoti = ____________________

3. हरिः + चरति = ____________________ 4. गुरुः + चरति = ____________________

3. hariḥ + carati = ____________________ 4. guruḥ + carati = ____________________

5. कवेः + चित्तम् = ____________________ 6. मुमुक्षोः + चित्तम् = ____________________

5. kaveḥ + cittam = ____________________ 6. mumukṣoḥ + cittam = _______________

7. इन्द्रियैः + चरन् = ____________________ 8. गौः + चरति = ____________________

7. indriyaiḥ + caran = __________________ 8. gauḥ + carati = ____________________

9. रामः + टीकाम् = ____________________ 10. एषाः+ टीकाः = ____________________

9. rāmaḥ + ṭīkām = ____________________ 10. eṣāḥ+ ṭīkāḥ = ____________________

11. रामः + तरति = ____________________ 12. पुत्राः + तथा = ____________________

11. rāmaḥ + tarati = ____________________ 12. putrāḥ + tathā = ____________________

13. हरिः + तरति = ____________________ 14. गुरुः + तथा = ____________________

13. hariḥ + tarati = ____________________ 14. guruḥ + tathā = ____________________

15. हरेः + तथा = ____________________ 16. एतयोः + तथा = ____________________

15. hareḥ + tathā = ____________________ 16. etayoḥ + tathā = ____________________

17. एतैः + तरति = ____________________ 18. गौः + तथा = ____________________

17. etaiḥ + tarati = ____________________ 18. gauḥ + tathā = ____________________

7. Practice of all visarga sandhi

1) अः + all possible combinations

1. रामः + अस्ति = ____________________
2. रामः + आगच्छति = ____________________
3. रामः + इति = ____________________
4. रामः + ईक्षते = ____________________
5. रामः + उपवसति = ____________________
6. रामः + ऊहः = ____________________
7. रामः + ऋच्छति = ____________________
8. रामः + एधते = ____________________
9. रामः + ओदनम् = ____________________
10. रामः + ऐक्षत = ____________________
11. रामः + औषधिः = ____________________
12. रामः + कथयति = ____________________
13. रामः + खादति = ____________________
14. रामः + गच्छति = ____________________
15. रामः + घटते = ____________________
16. रामः + चलति = ____________________
17. रामः + छाया = ____________________
18. रामः + जानाति = ____________________
19. रामः + झटिति = ____________________
20. रामः + टीकते = ____________________
21. रामः + डयते = ____________________
22. रामः + ढौकते = ____________________
23. रामः + तरति = ____________________
24. रामः + थुर्वति = ____________________
25. रामः + ददाति = ____________________
26. रामः + धारयते = ____________________
27. रामः + नमति = ____________________
28. रामः + पश्यति = ____________________
29. रामः + फलति = ____________________
30. रामः + बाधते = ____________________
31. रामः + भवति = ____________________
32. रामः + मीयते = ____________________
33. रामः + यतते = ____________________
34. रामः + रमते = ____________________
35. रामः + लीलयते = ____________________
36. रामः + वदति = ____________________
37. रामः + शङ्कते = ____________________
38. रामः + षष्ठः = ____________________
39. रामः + सरति = ____________________
40. रामः + हसति = ____________________

2) आः + all possible combinations

1. रामाः + अटन्ति = ________	21. रामाः + डयन्ते = ________
2. रामाः + आगच्छन्ति = ________	22. रामाः + ढौकन्ते = ________
3. रामाः + इति = ________	23. रामाः + तरन्ति = ________
4. रामाः + ईक्षन्ते = ________	24. रामाः + थुर्वन्ति = ________
5. रामाः + उपवसन्ति = ________	25. रामाः + ददति = ________
6. रामाः + ऊहाः = ________	26. रामाः + धारयन्ते = ________
7. रामाः + ऋच्छन्ति = ________	27. रामाः + नमन्ति = ________
8. रामाः + एधन्ते = ________	28. रामाः + पश्यन्ति = ________
9. रामाः + ओदनम् = ________	29. रामाः + फलन्ति = ________
10. रामाः + ऐक्षन्त = ________	30. रामाः + बाधन्ते = ________
11. रामाः + औषधिः = ________	31. रामाः + भवन्ति = ________
12. रामाः + कथयन्ति = ________	32. रामाः + मीयन्ते = ________
13. रामाः + खादन्ति = ________	33. रामाः + यतन्ते = ________
14. रामाः + गच्छन्ति = ________	34. रामाः + रमन्ते = ________
15. रामाः + घटन्ते = ________	35. रामाः + लीलयन्ते = ________
16. रामाः + चलन्ति = ________	36. रामाः + वदन्ति = ________
17. रामाः + छाया = ________	37. रामाः + शङ्कन्ते = ________
18. रामाः + जानन्ति = ________	38. रामाः + षष्ठाः = ________
19. रामाः + झटिति = ________	39. रामाः + सरन्ति = ________
20. रामाः + टीकन्ते = ________	40. रामाः + हसन्ति = ________

3) इः + all possible combinations

1. हरिः + अस्ति = ____________________
2. हरिः + आगच्छति = ____________________
3. हरिः + इति = ____________________
4. हरिः + ईक्षते = ____________________
5. हरिः + उपवसति = ____________________
6. हरिः + ऊहः = ____________________
7. हरिः + ऋच्छति = ____________________
8. हरिः + एधते = ____________________
9. हरिः + ओदनम् = ____________________
10. हरिः + ऐक्षत = ____________________
11. हरिः + औषधिः = ____________________
12. हरिः + कथयति = ____________________
13. हरिः + खादति = ____________________
14. हरिः + गच्छति = ____________________
15. हरिः + घटते = ____________________
16. हरिः + चलति = ____________________
17. हरिः + छाया = ____________________
18. हरिः + जानाति = ____________________
19. हरिः + झटिति = ____________________
20. हरिः + टीकते = ____________________
21. हरिः + डयते = ____________________
22. हरिः + ढौकते = ____________________
23. हरिः + तरति = ____________________
24. हरिः + थुर्वति = ____________________
25. हरिः + ददाति = ____________________
26. हरिः + धारयते = ____________________
27. हरिः + नमति = ____________________
28. हरिः + पश्यति = ____________________
29. हरिः + फलति = ____________________
30. हरिः + बाधते = ____________________
31. हरिः + भवति = ____________________
32. हरिः + मीयते = ____________________
33. हरिः + यतते = ____________________
34. हरिः + रमते = ____________________
35. हरिः + लीलयते = ____________________
36. हरिः + वदति = ____________________
37. हरिः + शङ्कते = ____________________
38. हरिः + षष्ठः = ____________________
39. हरिः + सरति = ____________________
40. हरिः + हसति = ____________________

4) उः + all possible combinations

1. गुरुः + अस्ति = ________________
2. गुरुः + आगच्छति = ________________
3. गुरुः + इति = ________________
4. गुरुः + ईक्षते = ________________
5. गुरुः + उपवसति = ________________
6. गुरुः + ऊहः = ________________
7. गुरुः + ऋच्छति = ________________
8. गुरुः + एधते = ________________
9. गुरुः + ओदनम् = ________________
10. गुरुः + ऐक्षत = ________________
11. गुरुः + औषधिः = ________________
12. गुरुः + कथयति = ________________
13. गुरुः + खादति = ________________
14. गुरुः + गच्छति = ________________
15. गुरुः + घटते = ________________
16. गुरुः + चलति = ________________
17. गुरुः + छाया = ________________
18. गुरुः + जानाति = ________________
19. गुरुः + झटिति = ________________
20. गुरुः + टीकते = ________________
21. गुरुः + डयते = ________________
22. गुरुः + ढौकते = ________________
23. गुरुः + तरति = ________________
24. गुरुः + थुर्वति = ________________
25. गुरुः + ददाति = ________________
26. गुरुः + धारयते = ________________
27. गुरुः + नमति = ________________
28. गुरुः + पश्यति = ________________
29. गुरुः + फलति = ________________
30. गुरुः + बाधते = ________________
31. गुरुः + भवति = ________________
32. गुरुः + मीयते = ________________
33. गुरुः + यतते = ________________
34. गुरुः + रमते = ________________
35. गुरुः + लीलयते = ________________
36. गुरुः + वदति = ________________
37. गुरुः + शङ्कते = ________________
38. गुरुः + षष्ठः = ________________
39. गुरुः + सरति = ________________
40. गुरुः + हसति = ________________

5) सः + all possible combinations

1. सः + अस्ति =	____________	21. सः + डयते =	____________
2. सः + आगच्छति =	____________	22. सः + ढौकते =	____________
3. सः + इति =	____________	23. सः + तरति =	____________
4. सः + ईक्षते =	____________	24. सः + थुर्वति =	____________
5. सः + उपवसति =	____________	25. सः + ददाति =	____________
6. सः + ऊहः =	____________	26. सः + धारयते =	____________
7. सः + ऋच्छति =	____________	27. सः + नमति =	____________
8. सः + एधते =	____________	28. सः + पश्यति =	____________
9. सः + ओदनम् =	____________	29. सः + फलति =	____________
10. सः + ऐक्षत =	____________	30. सः + बाधते =	____________
11. सः + औषधिः =	____________	31. सः + भवति =	____________
12. सः + कथयति =	____________	32. सः + मीयते =	____________
13. सः + खादति =	____________	33. सः + यतते =	____________
14. सः + गच्छति =	____________	34. सः + रमते =	____________
15. सः + घटते =	____________	35. सः + लीलयते =	____________
16. सः + चलति =	____________	36. सः + वदति =	____________
17. सः + छाया =	____________	37. सः + शङ्कते =	____________
18. सः + जानाति =	____________	38. सः + षष्ठः =	____________
19. सः + झटिति =	____________	39. सः + सरति =	____________
20. सः + टीकते =	____________	40. सः + हसति =	____________

6) एषः + all possible combinations

1. एषः + अस्ति = __________	21. एषः + डयते = __________
2. एषः + आगच्छति = __________	22. एषः + ढौकते = __________
3. एषः + इति = __________	23. एषः + तरति = __________
4. एषः + ईक्षते = __________	24. एषः + थुर्वति = __________
5. एषः + उपवसति = __________	25. एषः + ददाति = __________
6. एषः + ऊहः = __________	26. एषः + धारयते = __________
7. एषः + ऋच्छति = __________	27. एषः + नमति = __________
8. एषः + एधते = __________	28. एषः + पश्यति = __________
9. एषः + ओदनम् = __________	29. एषः + फलति = __________
10. एषः + ऐक्षत = __________	30. एषः + बाधते = __________
11. एषः + औषधिः = __________	31. एषः + भवति = __________
12. एषः + कथयति = __________	32. एषः + मीयते = __________
13. एषः + खादति = __________	33. एषः + यतते = __________
14. एषः + गच्छति = __________	34. एषः + रमते = __________
15. एषः + घटते = __________	35. एषः + लीलयते = __________
16. एषः + चलति = __________	36. एषः + वदति = __________
17. एषः + छाया = __________	37. एषः + शङ्कते = __________
18. एषः + जानाति = __________	38. एषः + षष्ठः = __________
19. एषः + झटिति = __________	39. एषः + सरति = __________
20. एषः + टीकते = __________	40. एषः + हसति = __________

Topic V
Vowel sandhi
अच्-सन्धिः [ac-sandhiḥ]

अच् [ac] is the प्रत्याहारः [pratyāhāraḥ], abbreviation, for all vowels. Thus अच्-सन्धि [ac-sandhiḥ] means vowel sandhi. अच्-सन्धि is a phonetic change when a vowel is followed by another vowel.

The sound which comes first is called पूर्व [pūrva], and the sound which comes later is called पर [para]. Since there are nine vowels according to माहेश्वरसूत्राणि [māheśvarasūtrāṇi], Table 7: *Overview of Vowel Sandhi* is a 9 x 9 chart which covers every possible combination of the vowels. (Remember that all the varieties of vowel, short and long, are represented by the nine vowels told in माहेश्वरसूत्रs.) In the intersection of the पूर्व and पर sounds, the corresponding change is shown.

The changes are grouped into five areas. These areas are named by the type of the sounds of the change. 1. दीर्घः [dīrghaḥ] (long vowels: आ, ई, ऊ, ॠ), 2. गुणः [guṇaḥ] (अ, ए, ओ), 3. वृद्धिः [vṛddhiḥ] (आ, ऐ, औ), 4. यण् (प्रत्याहारः for य्, व्, र्, ल्), 5. अयवायावः (अय्, अव्, आय्, आव्)

After studying अच्-सन्धि rules, observe the following points:

- दीर्घः, गुणः, and वृद्धिः are the substitutes in the place of both पूर्व and पर.
- यण् and अयवायावः are the substitutes in the place of पूर्व only.
- Notice that गुणः and वृद्धिः are the substitutes only when पूर्व is अवर्ण (all 18 types of अ).
- If पूर्व is इक् (the remainder of the simple vowels), the substitute is यण्, except when the substitute is दीर्घः.
- And if पूर्व is एच् (diphthongs), the substitute is अयवायावः, with some exceptions.

Table 7: Overview of Vowel Sandhi पूर्व and पर sounds are grouped by प्रत्याहारs, with the इत् sounds in the pentagons.

इक् (इ/ई, उ/ऊ, ऋ/ॠ, ऌ) क् एच् (ए, ओ, ऐ, औ) च्

	पूर्व \ पर	अ/आ	इ/ई	उ/ऊ	ऋ/ॠ	ऌ	ए	ओ	ऐ	औ
	अ/आ	दीर्घः आ	गुणः ए	ओ	अ + र्	अ + ल्	वृद्धिः ऐ	औ	ऐ	औ
इक्	इ/ई	यण् य्	दीर्घः ई			यण्	य्			
इक्	उ/ऊ	व्		दीर्घः ऊ			व्			
इक् (क्)	ऋ/ॠ	र्			दीर्घः ॠ		र्			
एङ् / एच्	ए	एऽ *1				अयवायावः	अय् *2			
एङ् (ङ्) / एच्	ओ	ओऽ					अव्			
एच्	ऐ						आय्			
एच् (च्)	औ						आव्			

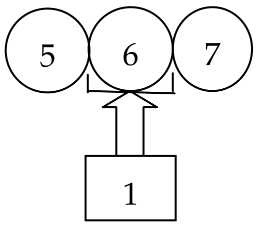
*1 When ए/ओ at the end of a पद is followed by short अ, only ए/ओ remains. (पूर्वरूपम्)

* 2 य्/व् at the end of a पद optionally drops. (लोपः शाकल्यस्य।)

The basics of understanding Pāṇini-sūtras on sandhi

Sandhi rules are described in the form of sūtra given by Pāṇini. Sūtras are minimized and precise sentences. (We will study the definitions of sūtra in a later volume.)

In his metalanguage system of using words in sūtras, Pāṇini assigned extra meanings to 5th, 6th, and 7th case nominal suffixes. These artificial विभक्त्यर्थs are used only in his sūtras, and only when the meanings of the विभक्ति found in the natural language do not convey the intended meaning.



In a Pāṇinisūtra, a noun in the:

- 1st case is the substitute. (आदेशः)

  " … is the substitute"

- 6th case is the occupant of the place of substitution. (स्थानी)

  "In the place of …"

- 7th case follows the place of substitution. (परनिमित्तम्)

  "When … follows."

- 5th case precedes the place of substitution. (पूर्वनिमित्तम्)

  "When … precedes."

In this book, study of the Pāṇini-sūtras can initially be skipped by beginners. Rules and exercises can be studied first, and sūtras can be studied later as revision.

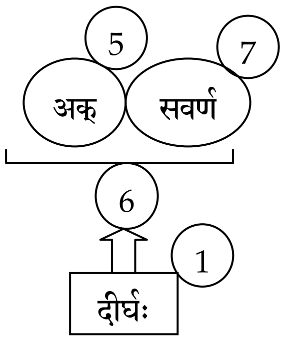
1. सवर्ण-दीर्घ-सन्धिः [savarṇa-dīrgha-sandhiḥ]

When a simple vowel is immediately followed by a similar simple vowel, they together become one long vowel.

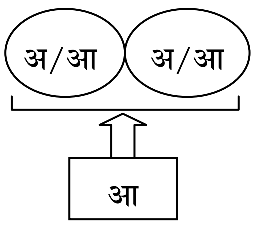
- o अ/आ + अ/आ = आ
- o इ/ई + इ/ई = ई
- o उ/ऊ + उ/ऊ = ऊ
- o ऋ/ॠ/ऌ + ऋ/ॠ/ऌ = ॠ

6.1.101 अकः $^{5/1}$ सवर्णे $^{7/1}$ दीर्घः $^{1/1}$ । ~ पूर्वपरयोः $^{6/2}$ एकः $^{1/1}$ अचि $^{7/1}$ संहितायाम् $^{7/1}$

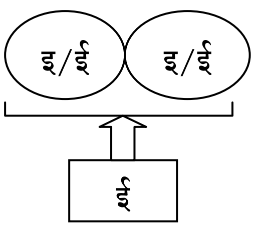
- When अक् is immediately followed by a similar sound (सवर्ण, refer back to Topic I), the long vowel is the substitution in the place of the two.



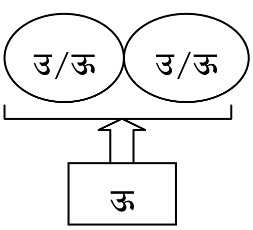
o अक् = ______________________



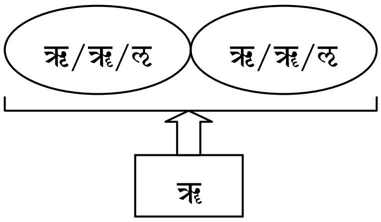
e.g. 1) वेद + अर्थः = वेदार्थः



e.g. 2) अस्ति + इति = अस्तीति



e.g. 3) सु + उक्तम् = सूक्तम्



e.g. 4) पितृ + ऋणम् = पितॄणम्

= Exercise =

1) Apply the दीर्घ sandhi rule between the two words.

1. इह + अमुत्र = ____________ 2. ब्रह्म + अण्डम् = ____________

3. परम + आत्मा = ____________ 4. तथा + अस्तु = ____________

5. धर्म + अधर्म = ____________ 6. विद्या + अविद्या = ____________

7. नित्य + अनित्य = ____________ 8. राजस + अंशः = ____________

9. इति + इदम् = ____________ 10. अपि + इह = ____________

11. अस्ति + इति = ____________ 12. गच्छति + इति = ____________

13. श्री + ईशः = ____________ 14. मुनि + ईश्वरः = ____________

15. साधु + उत्तम् = ____________ 16. वधू + उत्सवः = ____________

2) Resolve the दीर्घ sandhi.

1. नास्ति = ________ + ________ 2. इहापि = __________ + ________

3. शमादि = ________ + ________ 4. सत्त्वांश = __________ + ________

5. ब्रह्मात्मा = ________ + ________ 6. कर्ताहम् = __________ + ________

7. तथापि = ________ + ________ 8. अत्रायम् = __________ + ________

9. आत्मानात्मा =________ + ________ 10. जीवात्मा = __________ + ________

11. अस्तीति = ________ + ________ 12. अपीह = __________ + ________

13. श्रीशः = ________ + ________ 14. पाणीन्द्रियम् =__________ + ________

15. मुनीन्द्रः = ________ + ________ 16. ध्यायतीव = __________ + ________

17. वस्तूपदेशः =________ + ________ 18. रघूत्तमः = __________ + ________

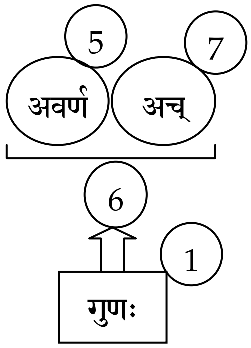
19. गीतासूपनिषत्सु = ________ + ________ 20. गुरूपसदनम् =__________ + ________

2. गुण-सन्धिः [guṇa-sandhiḥ]

When अ/आ is immediately followed by इक्, गुण [guṇa] is the one substitute in the place of the two sounds.

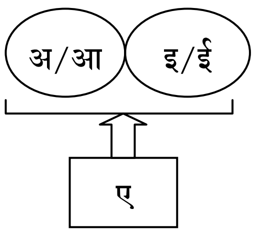
6.1.87 आत्$^{5/1}$ गुणः$^{1/1}$ । ~ अचि$^{7/1}$ पूर्वपरयोः$^{6/2}$ एकः$^{1/1}$ संहितायाम्$^{7/1}$

- When अवर्ण (any type of अ) is immediately followed by अच्, a गुण is the substitute in the place of the two.



- o अच् = ______________________________
- o गुणः = ______________________________

- गुणः (guṇaḥ) is a name for these 3 letters: अ, ए, ओ.
- अ is guttural. ए is guttural-palatal. ओ is guttural-labial.
- Which one of the गुण letters becomes the substitute is decided according to the स्थान of the original letters.



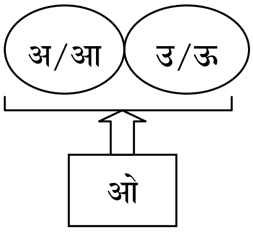
- अ/आ is guttural
- इ/ई is palatal
- The गुण letter ए is guttural-palatal

e.g. 1) च + इति = चेति

e.g. 2) राम + ईश्वरः = रामेश्वरः

e.g. 3) गङ्गा + इति = गङ्गेति

e.g. 4) गङ्गा + ईश्वरः = गङ्गेश्वरः



- अ/आ is guttural
- उ/ऊ is labial
- The गुण letter ओ is guttural-labial

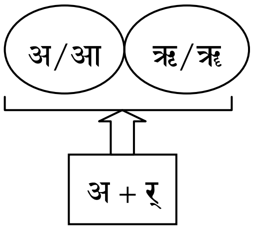
e.g. 1) च + उक्तः = चोक्तः

e.g. 2) च + ऊर्ध्वम् = चोर्ध्वम्

e.g. 3) यथा + उक्तः = यथोक्तः

e.g. 4) यथा + ऊर्ध्वम् = यथोर्ध्वम्

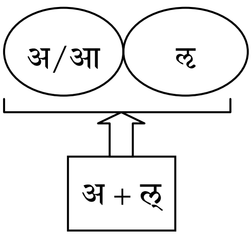
- There is an additional rule. When ऋ/ॠ or ऌ is substituted by अण्, the substitute should be followed by र् or ल्, respectively.



- अ/आ is guttural.
- ऋ/ॠ is cerebral.
- The गुण letter अ is guttural.
- र् follows the अ.

e.g. 1) कृष्ण + ऋद्धिः = कृष्णर्द्धिः

e.g. 2) गङ्गा + ऋद्धिः = गङ्गर्द्धिः



- अ/आ is guttural.
- ऌ is dental.
- The गुण letter अ is guttural.
- ल् follows the अ.

e.g. 1) तव + ऌकारः = तवल्कारः

= Exercise =

1) Apply the गुण sandhi between the two words.

1. च + इति = ____________ 2. कर्ता + इति = ____________

3. न + इति = ____________ 4. प्र + ईक्षणम् = ____________

5. योग + ईश्वरः = ____________ 6. सुर + ईश्वरः = ____________

7. गण + ईशः = ____________ 8. उमा + ईशः = ____________

9. गज + इन्द्रः = ____________ 10. देव + इन्द्रः = ____________

11. गङ्गा + उदकम् = ____________ 12. यथा + उक्तम् = ____________

13. सर्व + उपनिषद् = ____________ 14. शीत + उष्ण = ____________

15. माया + उपाधिः = ____________ 16. पर + उपकारी = ____________

17. देव + ऋषिः = ____________ 18. पाप + ऋद्धिः = ____________

19. ब्रह्मा + ऋषिः = ____________ 20. परम + ऋषिः = ____________

2) Resolve the गुण sandhi between the two words.

1. तथेति = ________ + ________ 2. यथेच्छा = ________ + ________

3. ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि = ________ + ________ 4. कर्मेन्द्रियाणि = ________ + ________

5. सुरेशः = ________ + ________ 6. गङ्गेशः = ________ + ________

7. नेति = ________ + ________ 8. तथेह = ________ + ________

9. यथोक्तम् = ________ + ________ 10. पूर्वोक्तम् = ________ + ________

11. सूर्योदयम् = ________ + ________ 12. नो = ________ + ________

13. गुणोपेतः = ________ + ________ 14. हितोपदेशः = ________ + ________

15. कठोपनिषत् = ________ + ________ 16. केनोपनिषत् = ________ + ________

17. महर्षिः = ________ + ________ 18. ग्रीष्मर्तुः = ________ + ________

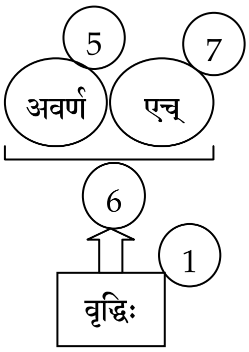
19. एषर्क् = ________ + ________ 20. नर्ते = ________ + ________

3. वृद्धि-सन्धिः [vṛddhi-sandhiḥ]

When अ/आ is immediately followed by एच्, वृद्धि [vṛddhi] is the one substitute in the place of the two sounds.

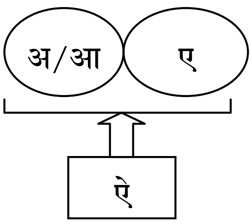
6.1.88 वृद्धिः $^{1/1}$ एचि $^{7/1}$ । ~ आत् $^{5/1}$ पूर्वपरयोः $^{6/2}$ एकः $^{1/1}$ संहितायाम् $^{7/1}$

- When अवर्ण (any type of अ) is immediately followed by एच्, a वृद्धि is the substitute in the place of the two.



- o एच् = ______________________
- o वृद्धिः = ______________________

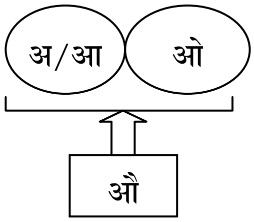
- वृद्धि (vṛddhi) is a name for these 3 letters: आ, ऐ, औ
- आ is guttural. ऐ is guttural-palatal. औ is guttural-labial.
- Which one of the वृद्धि letters becomes the substitute is decided according to the स्थान of the original letters.



- अ/आ is guttural
- ए is guttural-palatal
- The वृद्धि letter ऐ is guttural-palatal

e.g. 1) च + एव = चैव

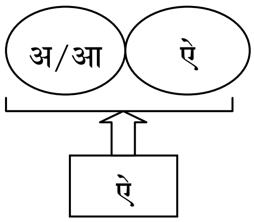
e.g. 2) तथा + एव = तथैव



- अ/आ is guttural
- ओ is guttural-labial
- The वृद्धि letter औ is guttural- labial

e.g. 1) जल + ओघः = जलौघः

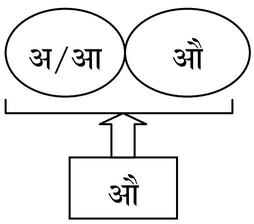
e.g. 2) गङ्गा + ओघः = गङ्गौघः



- अ/आ is guttural
- ऐ is guttural-palatal
- The वृद्धि letter ऐ is guttural-palatal

e.g. 1) देव + ऐश्वर्यम् = देवैश्वर्यम्

e.g. 2) महा + ऐश्वर्यम् = महैश्वर्यम्



- अ/आ is guttural
- औ is guttural-labial
- The वृद्धि letter औ is guttural- labial

e.g. 1) देव + औषधम् = देवौषधम्

e.g. 2) महा + औषधम् = महौषधम्

= Exercise =

1) Apply the वृद्धि sandhi between the two words.

1. इह + एव = ____________ 2. तत्र + एव = ____________

3. विदित्वा + एनम् = ____________ 4. कृत्वा + एतत् = ____________

5. गङ्गा + ओघः = ____________ 6. कृष्ण + औत्कण्ठ्यम् = ____________

2) Resolve the वृद्धि sandhi between the two words.

1. ब्रह्मैव = ________ + ________ 2. तथैव = ________ + ________

3. एकैकम् = ________ + ________ 4. यथैवम् = ________ + ________

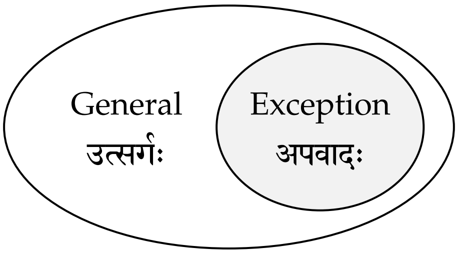
5. सैषा = ________ + ________ 6. मैवम् = ________ + ________

7. बिम्बौष्ठी = ________ + ________ 8. महौष्ण्यम् = ________ + ________

General rule (उत्सर्ग [utsarga]) and Exception (अपवाद [apavāda])

The concept of उत्सर्ग [utsarga] and अपवाद [apavāda] is used throughout Pāṇini sūtras to present rules which cover the same scope of operation.

उत्सर्ग and अपवाद are relative terms. उत्सर्ग is a general rule, while अपवाद is a special rule whose scope is totally within the scope of उत्सर्ग. When such a relationship is observed between two rules, अपवाद takes effect by negating उत्सर्ग.



अपवाद does not have its own scope outside that of उत्सर्ग. Thus, if अपवाद never took effect, it would become useless, which is not acceptable.

Among दीर्घसन्धि, गुणसन्धि, and वृद्धिसन्धि, there are relationships called उत्सर्ग and अपवाद.

- When अवर्ण as पूर्व is followed by अच् (any vowel) as पर, the substitute is गुणः. This is the general rule (उत्सर्गः). (Refer 6.1.87 आत् $^{5/1}$ गुणः $^{1/1}$ । ~ अचि $^{7/1}$ पूर्वपरयोः $^{6/2}$ एकः $^{1/1}$ संहितायाम् $^{7/1}$)
- When अवर्ण is पर, the substitute is दीर्घः. This is an exception (अपवादः) to गुण.
- When एच् is पर, the substitute is वृद्धिः. This is another exception (अपवादः) to गुण.

In this case गुण rule is called "उत्सर्ग" (by-default general rule), and दीर्घ rule and वृद्धि rule are called "अपवाद" (exceptions).

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">पर / पूर्व</td><td>अ/आ</td><td>इ/ई</td><td>उ/ऊ</td><td>ऋ/ॠ</td><td>ऌ</td><td>ए</td><td>ओ</td><td>ऐ</td><td>औ</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="9">अच्</td></tr>
<tr><td>सवर्णः</td><td colspan="4">इक्</td><td colspan="4">एच्</td></tr>
<tr><td>अ/आ</td><td>दीर्घः</td><td colspan="4">गुणः</td><td colspan="4">वृद्धिः</td></tr>
</table>

4. यण्-सन्धिः [yaṇ-sandhiḥ]

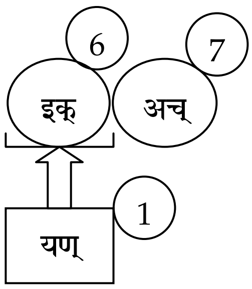
When इक् is immediately followed by अच्, यण् (य्, व्, र्, ऌ्) is the substitute for the इक्.

6.1.77 इकः $^{6/1}$ यण् $^{1/1}$ अचि $^{7/1}$ । ~ संहितायाम् $^{7/1}$

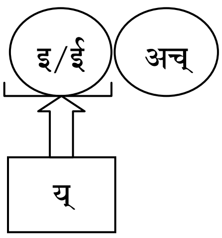
- When इक् is immediately followed by अच् there is a यण् substitute in the place of इक्.

* दीर्घसन्धि is an अपवाद of यण्-सन्धि.

- The substitution is decided by the स्थान of the sounds.
    - o इ/ई (palatal) => य् (palatal)
    - o उ/ऊ (labial) => व् (dental-labial)
    - o ऋ/ॠ (cerebral) => र् (cerebral)
    - o ऌ (dental) => ऌ् (dental)



- o इक् = ______________________
- o यण् = ______________________
- o अच् = ______________________

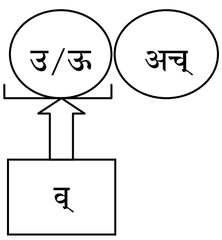


e.g. 1) इति + अत्र = इत्यत्र

e.g. 2) नदी + अत्र = नद्यत्र

e.g. 3) इति + उच्यते = इत्युच्यते

e.g. 4) नदी + उच्यते = नद्युच्यते

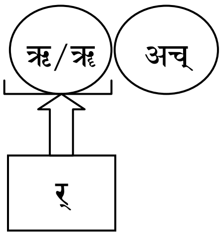


e.g. 1) तु + अत्र = त्वत्र

e.g. 2) तु + इति = त्विति

e.g. 3) तु + एवम् = त्वेवम्

Topic V - Vowel sandhi (अच्-सन्धिः [ac-sandhiḥ])



e.g. 1) कर्तृ + आ = कर्त्रा

e.g. 2) कर्तृ + ए = कर्त्रे

e.g. 3) कर्तृ + ओः = कर्त्रोः

= Exercise =

1) Apply the यण् sandhi between the two words.

1. इति + अतः = ______________ 2. इति + आह = ______________
3. यदि + अपि = ______________ 4. नदी + अस्ति = ______________
5. इति + उक्त्वा = ______________ 6. इति + उच्यते = ______________
7. इति + एवम् = ______________ 8. नदी + एवम् = ______________
9. वस्तु + अस्ति = ______________ 10. गुरु + आदेशः = ______________
11. अस्तु + इति = ______________ 12. वस्तु + इदम् = ______________
13. अस्तु + एवम् = ______________ 14. अस्तु + ओम् = ______________
15. धातृ + अंश = ______________ 16. पितृ + उक्त = ______________

2) Resolve the यण् sandhi between the two words.

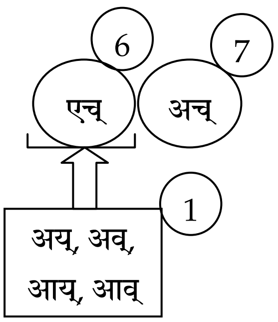
1. इत्यर्थः = _________ + _________ 2. इत्यभिधीयते = __________ + ____________
3. इत्युक्तम् = _________ + _________ 4. इत्यादि = __________ + ____________
5. ह्ययम् = _________ + _________ 6. इत्यत्र = __________ + ____________
7. पश्चादि = _________ + _________ 8. धात्वर्थ = __________ + ____________
9. इत्येषः = _________ + _________ 10. अप्येतत् = __________ + ____________
11. खल्विदम् = _________ + _________ 12. साध्विति = __________ + ____________
13. कर्त्रादि = _________ + _________ 14. शत्रादेशः = __________ + ____________

5. अयवायाव-सन्धिः [ayavāyāva-sandhiḥ]

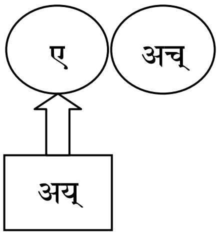
6.1.78 एचः 6/1 अय्-अव्-आय्-आवः 1/3 । ~ अचि 7/1 संहितायाम् 7/1

- When एच् is immediately followed by अच्, एच् (ए, ओ, ऐ, औ) is substituted by अय्, अव्, आय्, आव् respectively.
- The substitution is decided by the order of appearance in the sūtra.

1) ए => अय्
2) ओ => अव्
3) ऐ => आय्
4) औ => आव्



- एच् = ________________________________
- अच् = ________________________________



e.g. 1) हरे + अः [1/3]

हर् अय् + अः

= हरयः

e.g. 2) हरे + ए

हर् अय् + ए

= हरये

e.g. 3) ने + अति

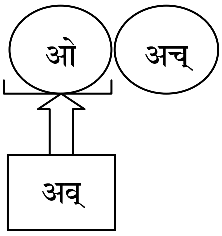
न् अय् + अति

= नयति

e.g. 4) गमे + अति

गम् अय् + अति

= गमयति



e.g. 1) गुरो + अः

गुर् अव् + अः

= गुरवः

e.g. 2) गुरो + ए

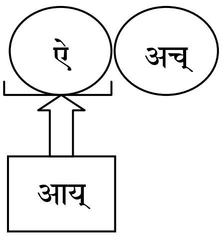
गुर् अव् + ए

= गुरवे

e.g. 3) भो + अति

भ् अव् + अति

= भवति



e.g. 1) नै + अकः

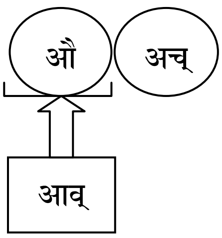
न् आय् + अकः

= नायकः

e.g. 2) गै + अति

ग् आय् + अति

= गायति



e.g. 1) पौ + अकः

प् आव् + अकः

= पावकः

e.g. 2) असौ + इति

अस् आव् + इति

= असाविति

= Exercise =

1) Apply the अयवायाव sandhi.

1. जे + अति = ____________ 2. श्रे + अति = ____________

3. क्षे + अति = ____________ 4. कारे + अति = ____________

5. द्रो + अति = ____________ 6. स्रो + अति = ____________

7. ध्यै + अति = ____________ 8. गै + अति = ____________

9. त्रै + अते = ____________ 10. रै + औ = ____________

11. पौ + अक = ____________ 12. लौ + अक = ____________

13. असौ + आत्मा = ____________ 14. उभौ + अपि = ____________

15. पूजार्हौ + अरिसूदन = ____________ 16. बालौ + इह = ____________

2) Resolve the अयवायाव sandhi.

1. शयन = ________ + ________ 2. क्षय = ________ + ________

3. जय = ________ + ________ 4. श्रय = ________ + ________

5. भवन = ________ + ________ 6. लवन = ________ + ________

7. नायक = ________ + ________ 8. ग्लायति = ________ + ________

9. पावक = ________ + ________ 10. वागर्थाविव = ________ + ________

11. द्वाविमौ = ________ + ________ 12. पुरुषावुभौ = ________ + ________

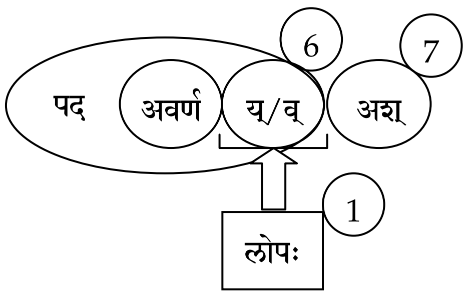
<u>6. लोपः शाकल्यस्य [lopaḥ śākalyasya]</u>

8.3.19 लोपः $^{1/1}$ शाकल्यस्य $^{6/1}$ । ~ अपूर्वयोः $^{6/2}$ व्योः $^{6/2}$ पदस्य $^{6/1}$ अशि $^{7/1}$

- An elision of a letter is called लोप [lopa] in grammatical terms.

- पद् [pada] is a grammatical term referring to a word which is either noun or verb. Technically speaking, पद् is that which ends with सुप्-प्रत्यय or तिङ्-प्रत्यय. (Ref. Volume 1 Topic II – Structure of the Sanskrit Language.)

- When य्/व् is at the end of a पद्, and is preceded by अवर्ण (any kind of अ), and is immediately followed by अश्, there is an optional elision of that य्/व्.



o अश् = ______________________________

e.g. 1) हरे + इह

हरय् + इह (6.1.78 एचोऽयवायावः।)

= हर इह / हरयिह (2 forms)

e.g. 2) विष्णो + इह

विष्णव् + इह (6.1.78 एचोऽयवायावः।)

= विष्ण इह / विष्णविह (2 forms)

- After applying this rule, further sandhi rules, such as गुणसन्धि (guṇasandhi) or दीर्घसन्धि (dīrghasandhi), cannot be applied.

= Exercise =

1) Apply the लोपः शाकल्यस्य sandhi between the two words.

1. देशे + इह = ____________ 2. काले + इति = ____________

3. वर्तन्ते + इति = ____________ 4. एधते + इति = ____________

5. तस्मै + अहम् = ____________ 6. तस्यै + इह = ____________

2) Resolve the लोपः शाकल्यस्य sandhi between the two words.

1. त आहुः = ________ + ________ 2. उच्यत इति = ________ + ________

3. एत इह = ________ + ________ 4. त आहुः = ________ + ________

5. तस्मा इह = ________ + ________ 6. तस्या उक्तम् = ________ + ________

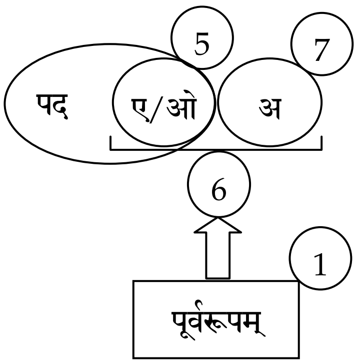
7. वा अरे = ________ + ________ 8. वा इह = ________ + ________

7. पूर्वरूप-सन्धिः [pūrvarūpa-sandhiḥ]

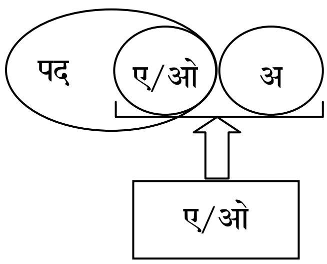
6.1.109 एङः $^{5/1}$ पदान्तात् $^{5/1}$ अति $^{7/1}$ । ~ पूर्वरूपम् $^{1/1}$ पूर्वपरयोः $^{6/2}$ एकः $^{1/1}$ संहितायाम् $^{7/1}$

- When two sounds of the पूर्व (that which precedes) and पर (that which follows) become one sound of the पूर्व, it is called पूर्व-रूप (the sound of the preceding).

- When एङ् (ए/ओ) at the end of a पद is immediately followed by a short अ, the पूर्वरूप is the substitute in the place of the two.



o पूर्वरूपम् = ए/ओ



e.g. 1) काले + अपि

= कालेऽपि

e.g. 2) सो + अहम्

= सोऽहम्

* The अकार which follows may be, or may not be written as "ऽ", which is called अवग्रह [avagraha].

= Exercise =

1) Apply the पूर्वरूप sandhi rule.

1. लोके + अस्मिन् = ____________	2. ते + अद्य = ____________
3. आरभते + अर्जुन = ____________	4. एते + अत्र = ____________
5. काले + अपि = ____________	6. ते + अहम् = ____________
7. मोक्ष्यसे + अशुभात् = ____________	8. निरीक्षे + अहम् = ____________
9. लोको अस्ति = ____________	10. सो + अपि = ____________
11. सर्वतो + अस्ति = ____________	12. तृप्तो + अस्मि = ____________

2) Remove the पूर्वरूप sandhi rule.

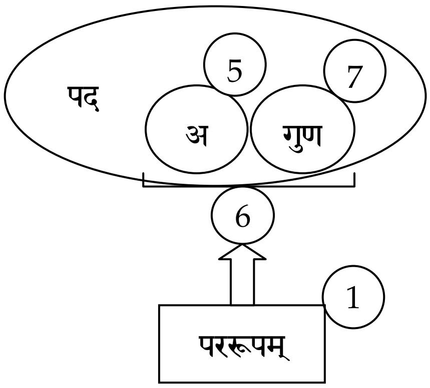
1. सर्वेऽपि = ________ + ________	2. कुरुतेऽर्जुन = __________ + ___________
3. एतेऽत्र = ________ + ________	4. शरीरेऽस्मिन् =__________ + ___________
5. अन्येऽपि = ________ + ________	6. मेऽमृतम् = __________ + ___________
7. इमेऽवस्थिताः =________ + ________	8. अपरिहार्येऽर्थे =__________ + ___________
9. मेऽच्युत = ________ + ________	10. नमस्तेऽस्तु =__________ + ___________
11. भासयतेऽखिलम् =________ + ________	12. नरकेऽशुचौ =__________ + ___________
13. सोऽपि = ________ + ________	14. लोकोऽयम् =__________ + ___________
15. शाश्वतोऽयम् =________ + ________	16. सोऽर्जुन = __________ + ___________

8. पररूप-सन्धिः [pararūpa-sandhiḥ]

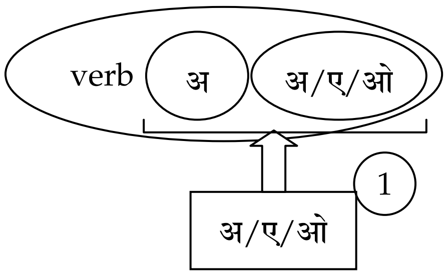
6.1.97 अतः 5/1 गुणे 7/1 । ~ अपदान्तात् 5/1 पूर्वपरयोः 6/2 एकः 1/1 संहितायाम् 7/1

- When two sounds of the पूर्व (that which precedes) and पर (that which follows) become one sound of the पर, it is called पर-रूप (the sound of the following).

- When a short अ is immediately followed by a गुण letter within a पद, the पररूप is the substitute in the place of the two.



- गुणः = अ, ए, ओ
- पररूपम् = गुण



e.g. 1) भव + अन्ति = भवन्ति

e.g. 2) लभ + ए = लभे

= Exercise =

1) Apply the पररूप sandhi rule.

1. गच्छ + अन्ति = ______________   2. लभ + अन्ते = ______________

3. मन्य + ए = ______________   4. दृश्य + अन्ते = ______________

2) Remove the पूर्वरूप sandhi rule.

1. नमन्ति = _________ + _________   2. विद्यन्ते = ___________ + ____________

3. सृज्ये = _________ + _________   4. योत्स्ये = ___________ + ____________

Topic VI

Consonant Sandhi

हल्-सन्धिः [hal-sandhiḥ]

Overview of हल्-सन्धिः

Before the study of this section, the concept of सवर्ण under Topic I, and the concept of पद, पदान्त, and अपदान्त explained in "Where to apply सन्धि" under Topic III should be revised.

हल्-सन्धिs in this section should be studied along with the Declension of Consonant-ending Nominal bases in Volume 1. Later, as revision, हल्-सन्धिs can be studied independently in the order of sūtra number from the beginning.

For those who are interested in Pāṇini-sūtras:

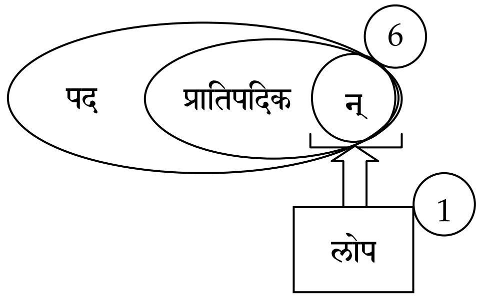
All the हल्-सन्धि rules of हल्-सन्धि in this book are found in the last 3 quarters of Chapter 8 of the book of Pāṇini-sūtras. The section consisting of those 3 quarters is called त्रिपादी. Once a sūtra in the त्रिपादी is applied, only the sutras which numerically follow it will be applicable. This is told in the sutra 8.2.1 पूर्वत्रासिद्धम् ।, which governs all the sūtras in the last 3 quarters. Because of this, हल्-सन्धि rules in this book are listed in the order of sūtra number.

Another sūtra to be noted is 8.2.108. This sūtra contains the word संहितायाम्, which governs all sandhi rules from 8.2.108 until the end. The meaning of the word संहितायाम् is: "in the topic of sandhi, where two sounds meet and have to be pronounced together without a gap". This has to be taken into consideration in the sutras after 8.2.108.

1. नलोपः [na-lopaḥ]

8.2.7 न $^{6/1}$ लोपः $^{1/1}$ प्रातिपदिक $^{6/1}$ अन्तस्य $^{6/1}$ । ~ पदस्य $^{6/1}$

- When न् is at the end of a प्रातिपदिक and पद, it is elided.



- This सन्धि is often seen in the declension of न्-ending masculine and neuter प्रातिपदिक in 1/1 and पद section (3/2, etc.) of सुप्-प्रत्ययs. (Refer to Volume 1.)

E.g. 1) न्-ending masculine प्रातिपदिक in 1/1

योगिन् + स् $^{1/1}$ स् is the 1/1 of the सुप्-प्रत्ययs. Ending with सुप्-प्रत्यय, योगिन् + स् gains पद status.

योगिन् + स् of 1/1 is to be elided after consonant.

Even after the elision of स्, it leaves पद status to what remains.

योगीन् Being इन्-ending प्रातिपदिक, in 1/1 the penultimate इ is elongated.

The end of this पद is न्, which is also the end of प्रातिपदिक. Thus this न् is to be elided.

योगी At the end of पद, the last न् of प्रातिपदिक is elided. (नलोप by 8.2.7)

e.g. 2) न्-ending प्रातिपदिक in 3/2

आत्मन् + भ्याम् $^{3/2}$ भ्याम्, the 3/2 of the सुप्-प्रत्ययs is suffixed.

The अङ्ग which is followed by भ्याम् gains the status of पद. Thus आत्मन् here is पद.

The end of this पद is न्, which is also the end of प्रातिपदिक. Thus this न् is to be elided.

आत्मभ्याम् At the end of पद, the last न् of प्रातिपदिक is elided. (नलोप by 8.2.7)

= Exercise =

1) Apply the नलोप. (Refer to Volume 1)

1. योगिन् (masculine) + 1/1 = ________
2. ज्ञानिन् (masculine) + 1/1 = ________
3. योगिन् (masculine) + 3/2 = ________
4. ज्ञानिन् (masculine) + 3/2 = ________
5. योगिन् (masculine) + 7/3 = ________
6. ज्ञानिन् (masculine) + 7/3 = ________
7. ब्रह्मन् (masculine) + 1/1 = ________
8. आत्मन् (masculine) + 1/1 = ________
9. ब्रह्मन् (masculine) + 3/2 = ________
10. आत्मन् (masculine) + 3/2 = ________
11. ब्रह्मन् (masculine) + 7/3 = ________
12. आत्मन् (masculine) + 7/3 = ________
13. ब्रह्मन् (neuter) + 3/2 = ________
14. नामन् (neuter) + 3/2= ________
15. ब्रह्मन् (neuter) + 1/1 = ________
16. नामन् (neuter) + 1/1 = ________
17. ब्रह्मन् (neuter) + 3/2 = ________
18. नामन् (neuter) + 3/2 = ________
19. ब्रह्मन् (neuter) + 7/3 = ________
20. नामन् (neuter) + 7/3 = ________

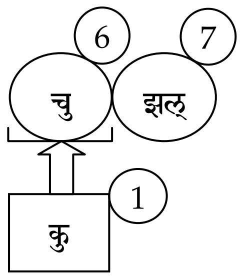
2) Find न्-ending प्रातिपदिक which has undergone नलोप.

1. ब्रह्मचारी = ________
2. ब्रह्मविद्या = ________
3. आत्मतत्त्वम् = ________
4. सामवेदः = ________
5. अधिकारित्वम् = ________
6. भूमविद्या = ________

2. कुत्वम् [ku-tvam]

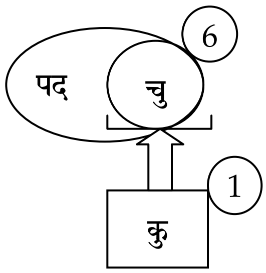
8.2.30 चोः $^{6/1}$ कुः $^{1/1}$ । ~ झलि $^{7/1}$ पदस्य $^{6/1}$ अन्ते $^{7/1}$ च ^{0}

- There is कुत्व (changing into क् ख् ग् घ् ङ्) in the place of चु (च् छ् ज् झ् ञ्), respectively, when चु is followed by झल् or at the end of a पद.
- Which letter of चु (च-वर्ग) is to be replaced by which letter of कु (क-वर्ग) is decided by the order of appearance. च, the first letter of च-वर्ग, is replaced by क, the first letter of क-वर्ग, and छ, the second letter of च-वर्ग, is replaced by ख, the second letter of क-वर्ग, and so on.



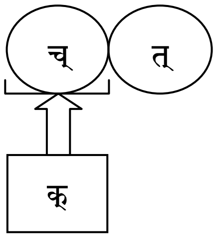
- o चु (च-वर्ग) = ____________________
- o कु (क-वर्ग) = ____________________
- o झल् = ____________________

or



- This सन्धि is often seen in the declension of च्/ज्-ending प्रातिपदिक in 1/1 and पद section. (Refer to Volume 1)
- This सन्धि is also seen in the process of making प्रातिपदिक from च्/ज्-ending धातु by adding झल्-beginning suffix, such as ति and त. (These suffixes are called कृत्-प्रत्यय, which are studied in Volume 3.)

Examples of कुत्व when झल् follows:



e.g. 1) मुच् + त

= मुक् + त

e.g. 2) भज् + ति

= भग् + ति 8.2.30 चोः कुः ।

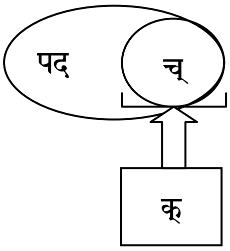
= भक् + ति 8.4.55 खरि च ।

(Refer to चर्त्व)

In these examples, च् of मुच् and ज् of भज् are चु, followed by त्, which is झल्. Thus च् and ज् are changed into क् and ग्, corresponding कवर्ग letters.

प्रातिपदिकs मुक्त and भक्ति are derived from मुच्-धातु and भज्-धातु by suffixing derivative suffixes त and ति respectively.

Examples of कुत्व at the end of पद:



e.g. 1) वाच् + स्$^{1/1}$

= वाच् +

= वाक् 8.2.30 चोः कुः ।

e.g. 2) ऋत्विज् + भ्याम्$^{3/2}$

= ऋत्विग् + भ्याम् 8.2.30 चोः कुः ।

e.g. 1) च्-ending प्रातिपदिक in 1/1

वाच् + स्$^{1/1}$ स् is the 1/1 of the सुप्-प्रत्ययs. Ending with सुप्-प्रत्यय, वाच् + स् gains पद status.

वाच् + स् of 1/1 is to be elided after consonant.

Even after the elision of स्, it leaves पद status to what remains.

वाक् At the end of पद, the च् is replaced by क्. (कुत्व by 8.2.30)

e.g. 2) ज्-ending प्रातिपदिक in 3/2

ऋत्विज् + भ्याम्$^{3/2}$ भ्याम्, the 3/2 of the सुप्-प्रत्ययs is suffixed.

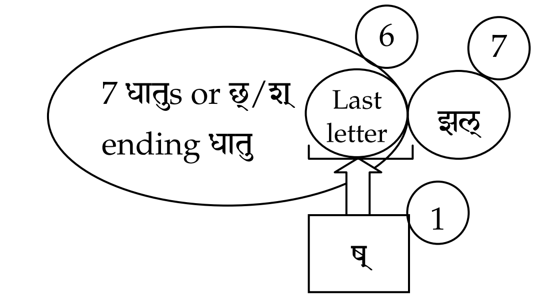
The अङ्ग which is followed by भ्याम् gains the status of पद. Thus ऋत्विज् here is पद.

ऋत्विग् + भ्याम् At the end of पद, the ज् is replaced by ग्. (कुत्व by 8.2.30)

3. षत्वम् [ṣa-tvam]

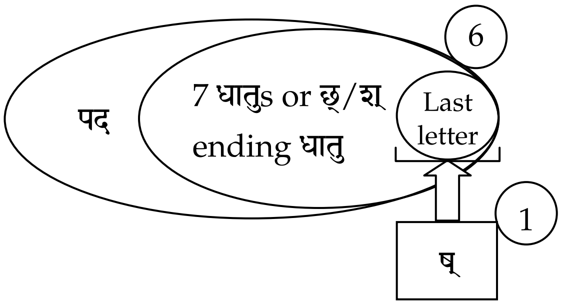
8.2.36 व्रश्च-भ्रस्ज-सृज-मृज-यज-राज-भ्राज-च्छ-शां $^{6/3}$ षः $^{1/1}$ । ~ झलि $^{7/1}$ पदस्य $^{6/1}$ अन्ते $^{7/1}$ च ^{0}

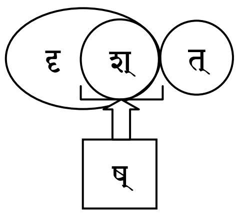
- The last letter of these seven धातुs listed in the sūtra or a धातु ending with छ् or श् is replaced by ष् when followed by झल् or when the धातु comes at the end of a पद.



o झल् = ______________________________

or





e.g. 1) दृश् + त्वा

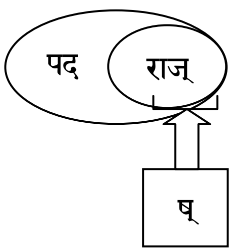
= दृष् + त्वा   8.2.36 व्रश्च-भ्रस्ज ० ।

= दृष् + ट्वा   8.4.41 ष्टुना ष्टुः ।

= दृष्ट्वा

श् at the end of दृश्-धातु is followed by त्, which is of झल्. Thus the last letter of the धातु is replaced by ष्. त्वा is a suffix discussed in the section of "अव्ययs derived from धातु" in Volume 1.

The next example is for when राज्-धातु, which is one of the seven धातुs listed in the sūtra, comes at the end of पद.



e.g. 2) विराज् + स् $^{1/1}$

= विराज्

= विराष्   8.2.36 व्रश्च-भ्रस्ज ० ।

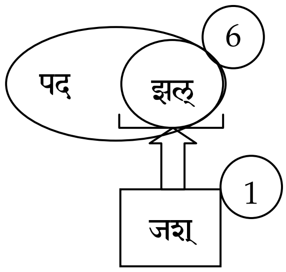
= विराड्   8.2.39 झलां जशोऽन्ते ।

= विराट्   8.4.56 वाऽवसाने ।

4. जश्-त्वम् [jaś-tvam]

8.2.39 झलाम् $^{6/3}$ जशः $^{1/3}$ अन्ते $^{7/1}$ । ~ पदस्य $^{6/1}$

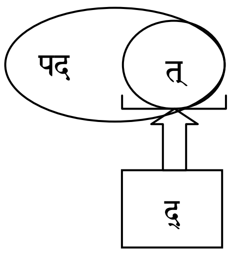
- At the end of a पद, झल् is replaced by जश्.
- In other words, झल् at the end of पद is to be softened.
- Out of five letters in जश्, the closest to स्थानिन् is chosen as the substitute.



o झल् = ______________________

o जश् = ______________________

- This सन्धि is often seen in the declension of consonant-ending प्रातिपदिक in 1/1 and पद section. (Refer to Volume 1)



e.g. 1) मरुत् + स् $^{1/1}$

= मरुत्

= मरुद्   8.2.39 झलां ० ।

= मरुत्   8.4.56 वावसाने ।

e.g. 2) मरुत् + भ्याम् $^{3/2}$

= मरुद् + भ्याम्   8.2.39 झलां ० ।

त्, which is of झल्, is at the end of पद. Thus it is replaced by the closest letter among जश्, which is the dental द्.

- This सन्धि is also seen in sentences and समासs.

= Exercise =

1) Apply the पदान्त जश्-त्व sandhi in declension. (Refer to Volume 1)

1. मरुत् (masculine) + 1/1 = ________
2. विद्युत् (feminine) + 1/1 = ________
3. मरुत् (masculine) + 3/3 = ________
4. विद्युत् (feminine) + 3/3 = ________
5. समिध् (feminine) + 1/1 = ________
6. वाक् (feminine) + 1/1 = ________
7. समिध् (feminine) + 3/3 = ________
8. वाक् (feminine) + 3/3 = ________
9. अच् (masculine) + 1/1 = ________
10. अच् (masculine) + 3/3 = ________

* चवर्ग-ending प्रातिपदिकs first undergo कुत्व at the end of पद by 8.2.30 चोः कुः।. However, by convention, the प्रत्याहार अच् does not undergo कुत्व because it would become another प्रत्याहार, अक्.

2) Apply the पदान्त जश्-त्व sandhi in sentences.

1. वाक् + इति = ________
2. मरुत् + अस्ति = ________
3. वाक् + गच्छति = ________
4. मरुत् + गच्छति = ________
5. तस्मात् + इति= ________
6. सत् + इति = ________
7. तस्मात् + भवति = ________
8. ग्रामात् + गच्छति = ________

3) Apply the पदान्त जश्-त्व sandhi in compounds.

1. वाक् + ईशः = ________
2. अच् + आदिः = ________
3. जगत् + ईशः = ________
4. अत् + अन्तः = ________
5. सुप् + अन्तः= ________
6. सुप् + उत्पत्तिः = ________
7. श्रीमत् + भगवत् + गीता = ________

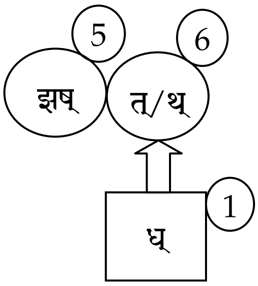
2) Resolve the पदान्त जश्-त्व sandhi.

1. मरुद्भ्याम् = ________ + ________
2. चिदात्मा = ________ + ________
3. सदेव = ________ + ________
4. जगदीश्वरः = ________ + ________
5. अजन्तः = ________ + ________
6. अदन्तः = ________ + ________
7. सदसद्भ्याम् = ________ + ________ + ________

5. धत्वम् [dha-tvam]

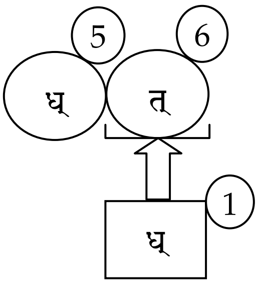
8.2.40 झषः [5/1] तथोः [6/2] धः [1/1] अधः [6/1] ।

- There is ध-त्व in the place of त् or थ् when the त् or थ् is preceded by झष्.

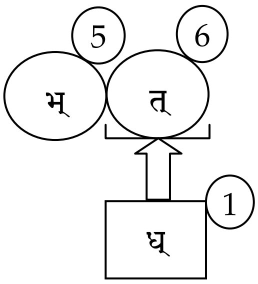


o झष् = ____________________

- This सन्धि is often seen in the process of making प्रातिपदिक from झष्-ending धातु by adding त/थ-beginning suffix, such as ति and त.



e.g. 1) बुध् + ति
= बुध् + धि 8.2.40 झषस्तथोर्धोऽधः ।
= बुद् + धि 8.4.53 झलां जश् झशि ।
= बुद्धि



e.g. 2) लभ् + त
= लभ् + ध 8.2.40 झषस्तथोर्धोऽधः ।
= लब् + ध 8.4.53 झलां जश् झशि ।
= लब्ध

= Exercise =

1) Apply the पदान्त जश्-त्व sandhi.

1. शुध् + ति = ____________ 2. शुध् + त = ____________

3. लभ् + ति = ____________ 4. सिध् + त = ____________

2) Resolve the पदान्त जश्-त्व sandhi.

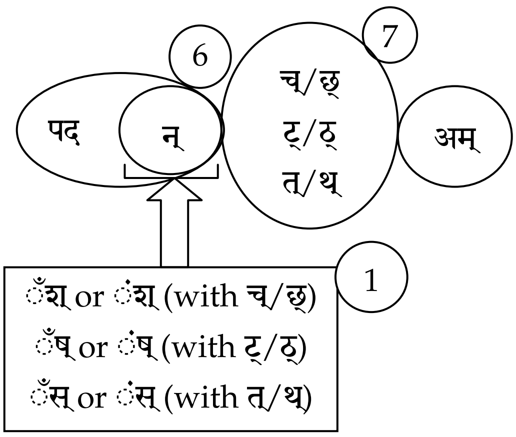
1. सिद्धि = ____________ + __________ 2. बद्ध = ____________ + __________

3. आरब्ध = ____________ + __________ 4. उपलब्धि = ____________ + __________

6. 2nd रुत्वम् [ru-tvam]

8.3.7 नः $^{6/1}$ छवि $^{7/1}$ अप्रशान् $^{6/1}$ । ~ पदस्य $^{6/1}$ अम्परे $^{7/1}$ रुः $^{1/1}$

- न् at the end of a पद्, when followed by छव् which is followed by अम्, changes into sibilant (श, ष, स) of the following letters, and the vowel preceding the न् becomes nasalized (ँ) or अनुस्वार (ं) is attached.



o छव् = ______________________

o अम् = ______________________

e.g. 1) पुमान् + चरति = पुमाँश्चरति / पुमांश्चरति

e.g. 2) पुमान् + टीकते = पुमाँष्टीकते / पुमांष्टीकते

e.g. 3) पुमान् + तरति = पुमाँस्तरति / पुमांस्तरति

= Exercise =

1) Apply the sandhi rule.

1. सन् + च = ______________________ 2. योगिन् + च = ______________________

3. रामान् + च = ______________________ 4. हरीन् + च = ______________________

5. गुरून् + च = ______________________ 6. धातॄन् + च = ______________________

7. रामान् + टीकते = ______________________ 8. हरीन् + टीकते = ______________________

9. रामान् + तथा = ______________________ 10. हरीन् + तथा = ______________________

11. गुरून् + तथा = ______________________ 12. धातॄन् + तथा = ______________________

2) Resolve the sandhi.

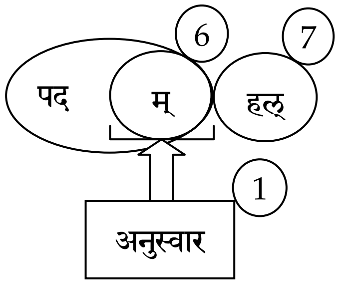
1. प्रज्ञावादांश्च = ______________________ 2. अगतासूंश्च = ______________________

3. सखींस्तथा = ______________________ 4. ऋषींश्च = ______________________

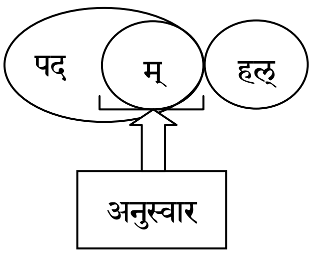
7. अनुस्वारः [anusvāraḥ]

8.3.23 मः 6/1 अनुस्वारः 1/1 । ~ हलि 7/1 पदस्य 6/1

- When followed by any consonant, म् at the end of a पद is replaced by अनुस्वार.



o हल् = ______________________________



e.g. 1) शशिवर्णम् + चतुर्भुजम्
= शशिवर्णं + चतुर्भुजम् 8.3.23 मोऽनुस्वारः ।

= Exercise =

1) Apply the पदान्त अनुस्वार rule.

1. पापम् + हरति =__________________ 2. किम् + शरीरम् = __________________

3. देवम् + यजति =__________________ 4. तम् + रामम् + नमामि =__________________

5. अयम् + आत्मा =__________________ 6. इदम् + सर्वम् + आसीत् =__________________

7. प्रज्ञानम् + ब्रह्म =__________________ 8. अहम् + करोमि = __________________

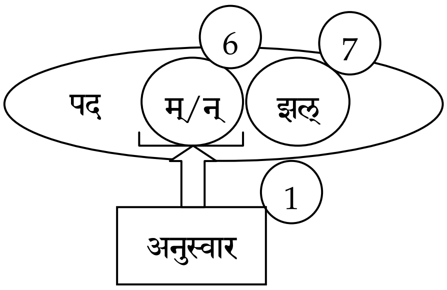
2) Resolve the पदान्त अनुस्वार sandhi.

1. किं करोति = ________ + ________ 2. ओदनं खादामि = ________ + ________

3. सुखं लभते = ________ + ________ 4. इदं पठनं भवति = ______ + _____+ ________

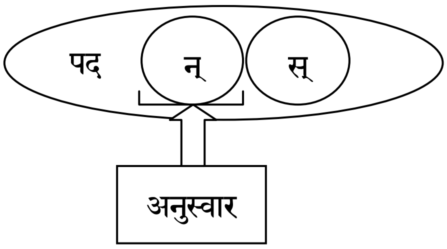
8.3.24 नः 6/1 च 0 अपदान्तस्य 6/1 झलि 7/1 । ~ मः 6/1 अनुस्वारः 1/1

- When followed by झल्, म् and न्, not at the end of a पद् is replaced by अनुस्वार.
- There are three points different from the previous sūtra: 1) न्, as well as म्, are subject to अनुस्वर change; 2) they are not at the end of पद; 3) when झल् follows.



o झल् = ______________________

- Since this sandhi is within पद, this is observed in conjugation of verbs and declension of nouns, such as अस्-ending neuter in 1/3 (See Volume 1.)



e.g. 1) छन्दस् + इ 1/3

= छन्दान् स् + इ

= छन्दां स् + इ 8.3.24 नश्चापदान्तस्य झलि ।

= Exercise =

Apply the अपदान्त अनुस्वार sandhi in the process of declension or conjugation.

(अस्-ending neuter in 1/3)

1. तपान् स् + इ = ______________ 2. तमान् स् + इ = ______________

3. मनान् स् + इ = ______________ 4. रजान् स् + इ = ______________

5. वचान् स् + इ = ______________ 6. वासान् स् + इ = ______________

(अस्-ending masculine in 1/2 and 1/3)

7. विद्वान् स् + औ = ______________ 8. विद्वान् स् + अः = ______________

9. श्रेयान् स् + औ = ______________ 10. श्रेयान् स् + अः = ______________

11. पुमान् स् + औ = ______________ 12. पुमान् स् + अः = ______________

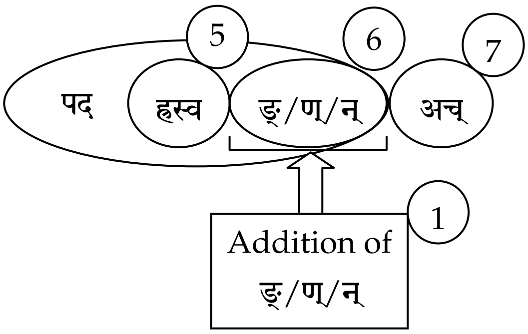
(Conjugations of verbs)

13. नम् + स्यति =______________ 14. हन् + सि = ______________

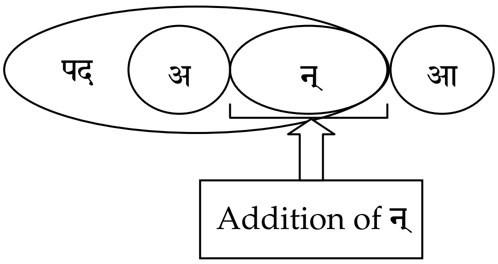
8. ङमुट्-आगमः [ṅamuṭ-āgamaḥ]

8.3.32 ङमः $^{6/1}$ ह्रस्वात् $^{5/1}$ अचि $^{7/1}$ ङमुट् $^{1/1}$ नित्यम् ^{0} च ^{0} । ~ पदस्य $^{6/1}$

- When ङ्/ण्/न् at the end of a पद is preceded by a short vowel (ह्रस्व), and followed by any vowel (अच्), ङ्/ण्/न् is added to that ङ्/ण्/न् (i.e., ङ्/ण्/न् is duplicated.)



o अच् = ______________________________



e.g. 1) पश्यन् + आत्मनि

= पश्यन् न् + आत्मनि 8.3.32 ङमो ह्रस्वा०।

न् at the end of पद, which is preceded by a short vowel अ, and followed by a vowel आ, takes additional न्. Thus न् is duplicated.

1) Apply the ङमुट् sandhi.

1. पश्यन् + अपि = ________________ 2. गायन् + आस्ते = ________________

3. भगवन् + इति = ________________ 4. तिष्ठन् + ईक्षते = ________________

5. पचन् + उपविशति = ________________ 6. वदन् + एतत् = ________________

7. तस्मिन् + इति = ________________ 8. कस्मिन् + उ = ________________

2) Remove the ङमुट् sandhi.

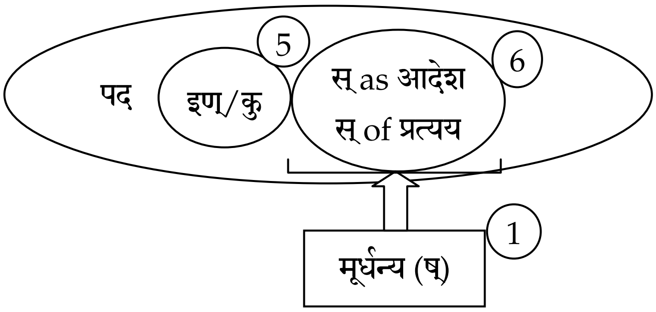
1. कुर्वन्नपि = ________________ 2. कुर्वन्नाप्नोति = ________ / ________

3. विषीदन्निदम् = ________________ 4. गृह्णन्नुमिषन् = ________________

9. मूर्धन्यत्वम् [mūrdhanya-tvam]

8.3.59 आदेश-प्रत्यययोः $^{6/2}$ । ~ अपदान्तस्य $^{6/1}$ मूर्धन्यः $^{1/1}$ सः $^{6/1}$ इण्कोः $^{5/1}$

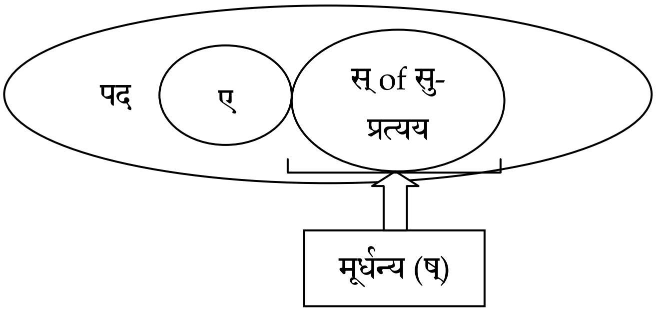
- मूर्धन्य (ष्) is the substitute in the place of स्, when the following conditions are fulfilled;
    1. The स् as an आदेश (replacement) of previous modification, or a part of प्रत्यय
    2. When the स् is preceded by इण् or क-वर्ग
    3. When the स् is not at the end of पद



o इण् = ____________________

o कु (कवर्ग) = ____________________

In the following examples, nominal suffixes are suffixed to nominal bases.



e.g. 1) रामे + सु$^{7/3}$ = रामे + षु   e.g. 2) हरि + सु$^{7/3}$ = हरि + षु

= Exercise =

Apply the अपदान्त-मूर्धन्य-त्व sandhi rule in the process of declension or conjugation..

1. सर्वे + सु$^{7/3}$ = ______________   2. हरि + सु$^{7/3}$ = ______________

3. गुरु + सु$^{7/3}$ = ______________   4. कर्तृ + सु$^{7/3}$ = ______________

5. नदी + सु$^{7/3}$ = ______________   6. मति + सु$^{7/3}$ = ______________

7. ऋक् + सु$^{7/3}$ = ______________   8. वाक् + सु$^{7/3}$ = ______________

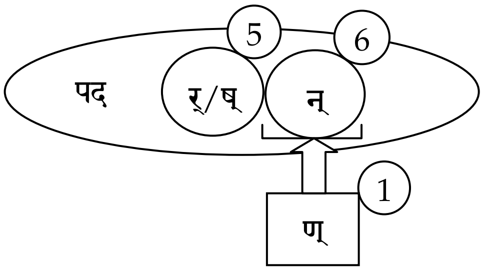
9. दिक्+ सु$^{7/3}$ = ______________   10. योगि + सु$^{7/3}$ = ______________

11. चक्षु स् + इ$^{7/1}$ = ______________   12. करो + सि$^{II/1}$ = ______________

10. णत्वम् [ṇa-tvam]

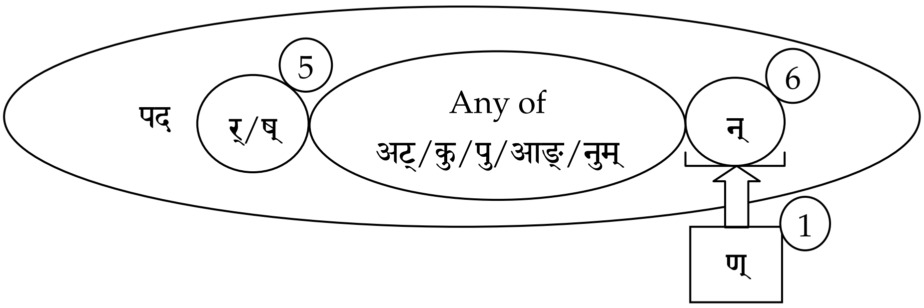
8.4.1 र-षाभ्याम् 5/2 नः 6/1 णः 1/1 समानपदे 7/1 ।

- ण् is the substitute for न् when the न् is immediately preceded by र् or ष् in the same word.



8.4.2 अट्-कु-पु-आङ्-नुम्-व्यवाये 7/1 अपि 0।

- The णत्व takes place even when र्/ष् and न् are intervened by one or more of the following letters in any order.



- अट् = ______________________________
- कु (कवर्गः) = ______________________________
- पु (पवर्गः) = ______________________________
- आङ् = one of उपसर्गs
- नुम् = a type of augment

8.4.37 पदान्तस्य 6/1 । ~ न 0 नः 6/1 णः 1/1

- This change of ण् should not happen at the end of पद.

= Exercise =

1) Examining whether णत्व is applicable, write the forms of the following masculine words in 3/1 and 6/3.

1. राम ____________ ____________
2. पुरुष ____________ ____________
3. विषय ____________ ____________
4. तर्क ____________ ____________
5. पुत्र ____________ ____________
6. अर्जुन ____________ ____________
7. लक्ष्मण ____________ ____________
8. कृष्ण ____________ ____________
9. आचार्य ____________ ____________
10. शिष्य ____________ ____________
11. हरि ____________ ____________
12. ऋषि ____________ ____________
13. गिरि ____________ ____________
14. नृपति ____________ ____________
15. गुरु ____________ ____________
16. इषु ____________ ____________
17. मुमुक्षु ____________ ____________
18. विष्णु ____________ ____________
19. पक्षिन् ____________ ____________
20. वैरिन् ____________ ____________

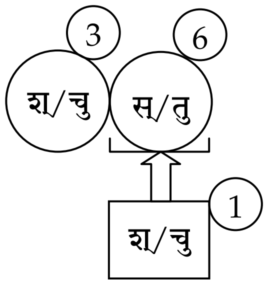
2) Write forms of the following neuter words in 1/3, 3/1 and 6/3.

1. इन्द्रिय ____________ ____________ ____________
2. पत्र ____________ ____________ ____________
3. पर्ण ____________ ____________ ____________
4. शास्त्र ____________ ____________ ____________
5. करण ____________ ____________ ____________
6. लक्षण ____________ ____________ ____________
7. वारि ____________ ____________ ____________
8. दारु ____________ ____________ ____________
9. ब्रह्म ____________ ____________ ____________
10. कर्म ____________ ____________ ____________

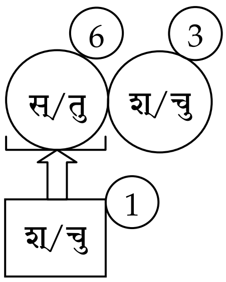
11. श्चुत्वम्/ष्टुत्वम् [ścu-tvam/ṣṭu-tvam]

8.4.40 स्तोः 6/1 श्चुना 3/1 श्चुः 1/1 ।

- Dental स/तु (त् थ् द् ध् न्) is changed to its corresponding palatal (तालव्य) sound, which is श/चु (च् छ् ज् झ् ञ्) when the dental स/तु has contact with श/चु.



or



- चु (च-वर्ग) = ____________________________
- तु (त-वर्ग) = ____________________________

The तालव्य sound which is the most similar to the original becomes the substitute.

- स् → श् (sibilant)
- त् → ___ (1st of the class)
- थ् → ___ (___ of the class)
- द् → ___ (___ of the class)
- ध् → ___ (___ of the class)
- न् → ___ (___ of the class)

= Exercise =

1) Apply the श्चुत्व sandhi.

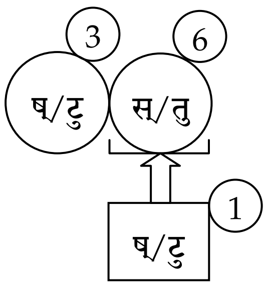
1. राज् + नः = ______________________ 2. राज् + नी = ______________________
3. रामस् + शेते = ______________________ 4. रामस् + चिनोति = ______________________
5. मनस् + चलति = ______________________ 6. रामस् + च = ______________________
7. तत् + शेते = ______________________ 8. सत् + चित् = ______________________
9. ईश्वराद् + जायते = ______________________ 10. तद् + ज्ञानम् = ______________________
11. तस्मात् + छात्रात् = ______________________ 12. योगिन् + जय = ______________________

2) Resolve the श्चुत्व sandhi.

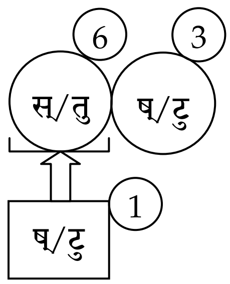
1. सच्च = ________ + ________ 2. उच्छेदः = __________ + __________
3. तस्माज्जायते = ________ + ________ 4. आचार्याज्ज्ञातः = __________ + __________

8.4.41 ष्टुना [3/1] ष्टुः [1/1] । ~ स्तोः [6/1]

- Dental स्/तु (त् थ् द् ध् न्) is changed to its corresponding cerebral (मूर्धन्य) sound, which is ष्/टु (ट् ठ् ड् ढ् ण्) when that स्/तु has contact with cerebral sound ष्/टु.



or



- टु (ट-वर्ग) = ______________________
- तु (त-वर्ग) = ______________________

> The मूर्धन्य sound which is the most similar to the original becomes the substitute.
> - स् → ष् (sibilant)
> - त् → ___ (1st of the class)
> - थ् → ___ (___ of the class)
> - द् → ___ (___ of the class)
> - ध् → ___ (___ of the class)
> - न् → ___ (___ of the class)

= Exercise =

1) Apply the ष्टु-त्व sandhi rule.

1. तुष् + त = ________________ 2. पुष् + ति = ________________

3. द्रष् + ता = ________________ 4. ईट् + ते = ________________

5. रामस् + षष्ठः = ________________ 6. रामस् + टीकते = ________________

7. तत् + टीका = ________________ 8. चक्रिन् + ढौकसे = ________________

2) Resolve the ष्टु-त्व sandhi rule.

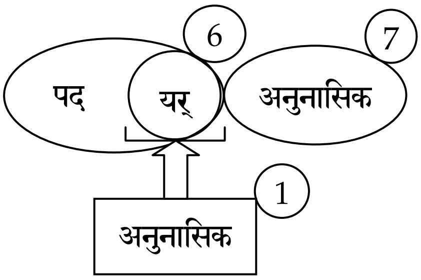
1. तस्माट्टीकते = ________ + ________ 2. दृष्टिः = ________ + ________

3. शिवष्षष्ठः = ________ + ________ 4. शिवष्टीकते = ________ + ________

12. अनुनासिकः [anunāsikaḥ]

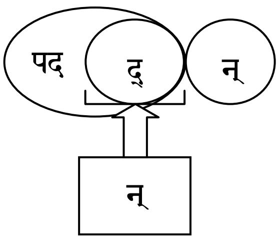
8.4.45 यरः $^{6/1}$ अनुनासिके $^{7/1}$ अनुनासिकः $^{1/1}$ वा ^{0}। ~ पदस्य $^{6/1}$

- पदान्त यर्, when followed by अनुनासिक (nasal sound), is replaced by its अनुनासिक (nasal sound).



- o यर् = ______________________
- o अनुनासिक = ______________________

- कवर्ग/चवर्ग/टवर्ग/तवर्ग/पवर्ग sounds become ङ्/ञ्/ण्/न्/म्, respectively.
- य्, व्, ल् become यँ, वँ, लँ respectively.
- र्, श्, ष्, स् remain as they are because of the absence of similar nasal sounds.



e.g. 1) तद् + न
= तन् + न 8.4.45 यरोऽनुनासिकेऽनुनासिको वा ।

= Exercise =

1) Apply the पदान्त-अनुनासिक sandhi rule.

1. वाक् + मे = ______________ 2. षण्मुट् + नित्यम् = ______________

3. तत् + नाशः = ______________ 4. एतत् + मन्यसे = ______________

2) Resolve the पदान्त-अनुनासिक sandhi.

1. प्राङ्मोक्षात् = ________ + ________ 2. इण्नित्यः = ________ + ________

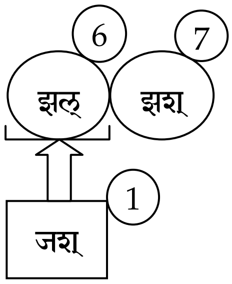
3. तस्मान्न = ________ + ________ 4. जगन्नाथः = ________ + ________

4. जगन्मिथ्या = ________ + ________ 5. बन्धनान्मृत्योः = ________ + ________

13. जश्त्वम् [jaś-tvam]

8.4.53 झलाम् $^{6/3}$ जश् $^{1/1}$ झशि $^{7/1}$ ।

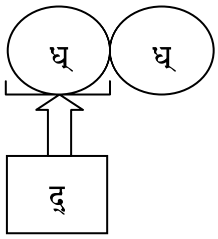
- जश् is the substitute for झल्, when the झल् is immediately followed by झश्.



- o झल् = ____________________
- o जश् = ____________________
- o झश् = ____________________

- In other words, झल् followed by soft consonant becomes non-aspirated.

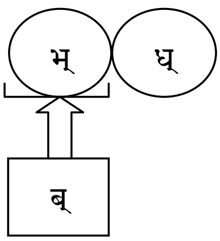
In the following examples, suffix त or ति is suffixed to a root in order to create a new nominal base.



e.g. 1) बुध् + त
= बुध् + ध 8.2.40 झषस्तथोर्धोऽधः ।
= बुद् + ध 8.4.53 झलां जश् झशि ।

ध्, which is of झल्, is followed by ध्, that is of झश्. Thus the first ध् is replaced by the closest जश्, which is द्, because they are both dental.

In the same manner, भ्, which is of झल्, followed by ध्, is replaced by its non-aspirated, which is ब्.



e.g. 2) लभ् + त
= लभ् + ध 8.2.40 झषस्तथोर्धोऽधः ।
= लब् + ध 8.4.53 झलां जश् झशि ।

= Exercise =

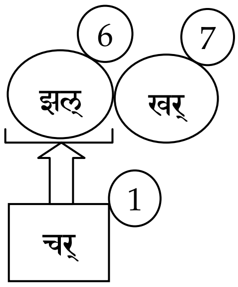
Apply the जशत्व sandhi rule.

1. दघ् + ध = ____________ 2. दुघ् + ध = ____________
3. शुध् + ध = ____________ 4. सिध् + धि = ____________
5. लभ् + ध = ____________ 6. आरभ् + धि = ____________

14. चर्त्वम् [car-tvam]

8.4.55 खरि $^{7/1}$ च ^{0}। ~ झलाम् $^{6/3}$ चर् $^{1/1}$

- चर् is the substitute for झल्, when the झल् is immediately followed by खर्.



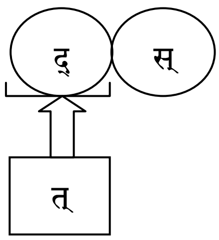
o झल् = ______________________________

o चर् = ______________________________

o खर् = ______________________________

- In other words, झल् followed by hard consonant becomes non-aspirated.

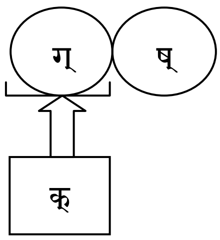
In the following examples, nominal suffixes are suffixed to nominal bases. Refer to the topic of Declension of Consonant-ending Nominal Bases in Volume 1.



e.g. 1) मरुत् + सु $^{7/3}$

= मरुद् + सु 8.2.39 झलां जशोऽन्ते ।

= मरुत् + सु 8.4.55 खरि च ।



e.g. 2) ऋच् + सु

= ऋक्+ सु 8.2.30 चोः कुः ।

= ऋग्+ सु 8.2.39 झलां जशोऽन्ते ।

= ऋग्+ षु 8.3.59 आदेशप्रत्यययोः ।

= ऋक्+ षु 8.4.55 खरि च ।

= Exercise =

1) Apply the चर्त्व sandhi rule.

1. वाग् + च = ____________ 2. त्यग् + त = ____________

3. तद् + कालः = ____________ 4. समिध् + सु = ____________

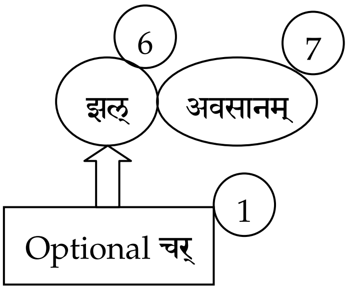
5. तद् + ते = ____________ 6. तस्माद् + परः = ____________

2) Resolve the चर्त्व sandhi.

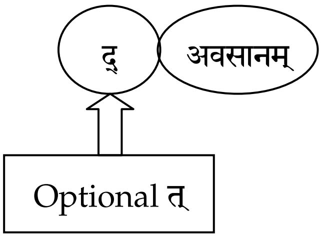
1. तत्किम् = ________ + ________ 2. सर्ववित्सु = ____________ + ________

8.4.56 वा ^{0} अवसाने $^{7/1}$ । ~ झलाम् $^{6/3}$ चर् $^{1/1}$

- The substitution of चर् is optional, when the झल् is immediately followed by अवसान (absence of letter/full stop), which is observed at the end of a sentence.



- झल् = ______________________________
- चर् = ______________________________
- अवसानम् = Absence of letter



e.g. 1) मरुत् + स् $^{1/1}$

= मरुत्   Elision of स्

= मरुद्   8.2.39 झलां जशोऽन्ते ।

= मरुत् / मरुद्   8.4.56 वाऽवसाने ।

= Exercise =

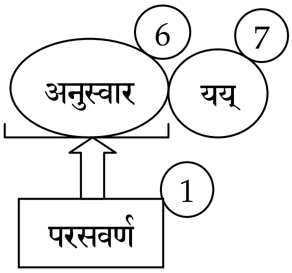
Apply the optional चर्त्व sandhi rule before अवसान.

1. रामाद् =	__________ or __________		2. तस्माद् =	__________ or __________	
3. मरुद् =	__________ or __________		4. विद्युद् =	__________ or __________	
5. सर्वविद् =	__________ or __________		6. उपनिषद् =	__________ or __________	
7. ऋत्विग् =	__________ or __________		8. वाग् =	__________ or __________	
9. सम्राड् =	__________ or __________		10. विराड् =	__________ or __________	

15. परसवर्णः [parasavarṇaḥ]

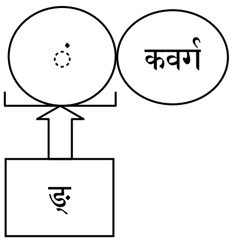
8.4.58 अनुस्वारस्य $^{6/1}$ यथि $^{7/1}$ परसवर्णः $^{1/1}$ ।

- परसवर्ण (similar sound to the following) is the substitute for अनुस्वार when the अनुस्वार is immediately followed by यय्.

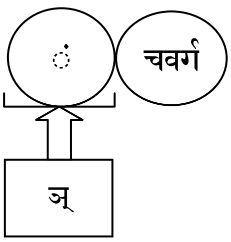


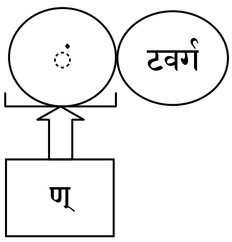
o यय् = ______________________

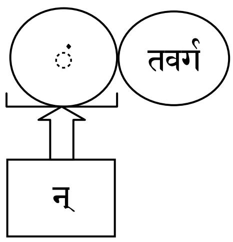
- In other words, अनुस्वार followed by यय् becomes the nasal of the following letter.

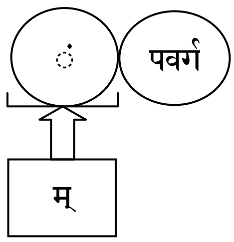


e.g. 1) शं + का
= शङ् + का 8.4.58 अनुस्वारस्य यथि परसवर्णः ।
= शङ्का







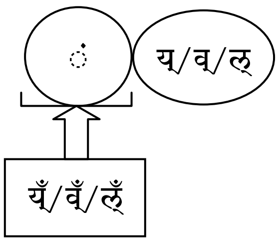


e.g. 2) पं + च
पञ्च

e.g. 3) दं + ड
दण्ड

e.g. 4) गं + तृ
गन्तृ

e.g. 5) कं + प
कम्प

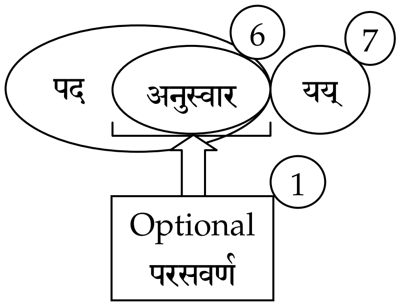


e.g. 6) सं + याति = सयँ् याति / संयाति
e.g. 7) सं + वादः = सवँ्वादः / संवादः
e.g. 8) सं + लक्षणम् = सलँ्लक्षणम् / संलक्षणम्
At पदान्त, this is optional by the next sūtra.

- When र्, as well as श/ष/स/ह् follow, अनुस्वार remains अनुस्वार, as in अंशः, कंसः, संहिता, etc.

8.4.59 वा [0] पदान्तस्य [6/1] ।

- This rule is optional at the end of a पद.



= Exercise =

1) Apply अनुस्वार sandhi (refer back to 8.3.24) and अनुस्वारस्य परसवर्ण sandhi rules within पदs listed below. Due to not being at the end of पद, the sandhi is compulsory.

1. शन् + का = ____________ -> __________ 2. लन् + ख = ____________ -> __________
3. गम् + गा = ____________ -> __________ 4. लन् + घन = ____________ -> __________
5. पन् + चन् = ____________ -> __________ 6. अन् + जना = ____________ -> __________
7. पन् + डित = ____________ -> __________ 8. ग्रन् + थ = ____________ -> __________
9. नन् + दन = ____________ -> __________ 10. कन् + पन = ____________ -> __________
11. गम् + तृ = ____________ -> __________ 12. हन् + तृ = ____________ -> __________

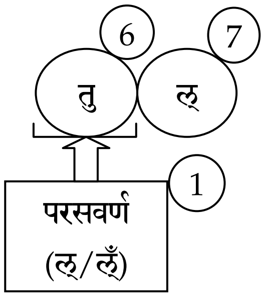
2) Apply अनुस्वार sandhi (refer back to 8.3.23) and अनुस्वारस्य परसवर्ण sandhi rules between two पदs listed below. Being at the end of पद, the sandhi is optional, thus there should be two forms. Note that उपसर्ग is grammatically considered to be an independent पद.

1. कार्यम् + करोमि = ________________ -> ______________/________________
2. क्षेत्रम् + चरन्ति = ________________ -> ______________/________________
3. शोकम् + तरति = ________________ -> ______________/________________
4. सम् + काशः = ________________ -> ______________/________________
5. सम् + तापः = ________________ -> ______________/________________

16. तोर्लि [torli]

8.4.60 तोः $^{6/1}$ लि $^{7/1}$ । ~ परसवर्णः $^{1/1}$

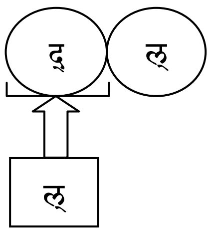
- When तवर्ग is followed by ल्, it becomes परसवर्ण (similar sound to the following), which is either ल् or लँ्.



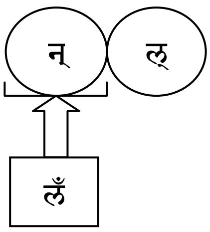
o तु (तवर्ग) = ____________________

o सवर्ण of ल् (पर) = ल् and लँ्

- Among the परसवर्णs, the most similar sound in terms of स्थान has to be the substitute. In this case, the substitute for त्, थ्, द्, ध् is ल् because they all have दन्ताः as their स्थान. Whereas, the substitute for न् is लँ् because they both have दन्ताः and नासिका as their स्थान.



e.g. 1) तद् + लयः
= तद् + लयः 8.2.39 झलां जशोऽन्ते।
= तल् + लयः 8.4.60 तोर्लि।



e.g. 2) श्रद्धावान् + लभते
= श्रद्धावालँ् + लभते 8.4.60 तोर्लि।

= Exercise =

1) Apply the sandhi.

1. जहत् + लक्षणा = ____________________ 2. उद् + लेखः = ____________________

3. इमान् + लोकान्= ____________________ 4. हनुमान् + लङ्घते = ____________________

2) Resolve the sandhi.

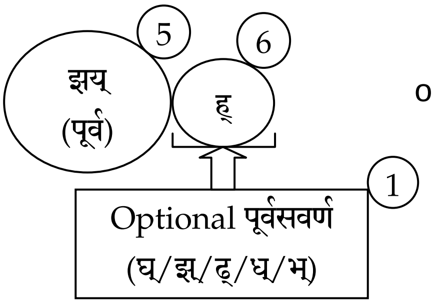
1. अजहल्लक्षणा = ____________________ 2. उल्लङ्घयते = ____________________

3. शुभाल्लाँकान् = ____________________ 4. पश्यल्लिँखति = ____________________

17. झयो होऽन्यतरस्याम् [jhayo ho'nyatarasyām]

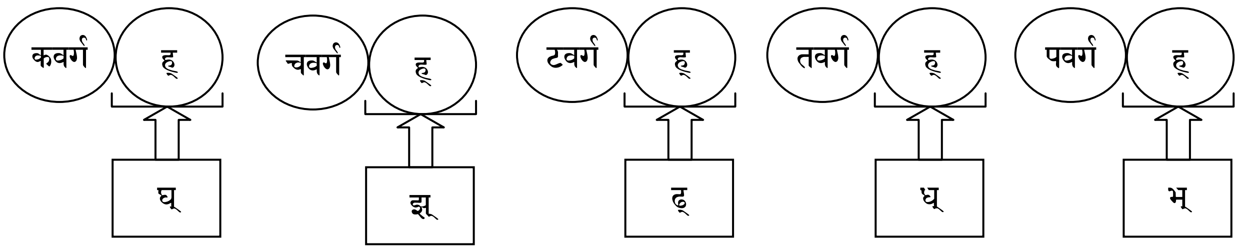
8.4.62 झयः 5/1 हः 6/1 अन्यतरस्याम् 0 । ~ पूर्वस्य 6/1 सवर्णः 1/1

- When ह् is preceded by झय्, the ह् is replaced by the most similar letter among सवर्ण letters of the preceding letter (पूर्वसवर्णs)



o झय् = ______________________

- Among पूर्वसवर्ण, the most similar letter to ह् is determined by बाह्यप्रयत्न (hard or soft, and अल्पप्राण or महाप्राण), since it cannot be decided by the स्थान. As बाह्यप्रयत्न of ह् is soft and महाप्राण, the 4th letters of each class (घ, झ, ढ, ध, भ) are the most similar letters to ह्.



e.g. 1) दिग् + हरिः e.g. 2) अज् + हीनः e.g. 3) लिट् + हरति e.g. 4) दुराद् + ह्रूते e.g. 5) अब् + हस्ती

दिग् + घरिः अज् + झीनः लिट् + ढरति दुराद् + घ्रूते अब् + भस्ती

= Exercise =

1) Apply the sandhi.

1. वाग् +हृदये = ______________ 2. अज् + ह्रस्वः = ______________

3. स्याड् +ह्रस्वः = ______________ 4. तद् + हीनः = ______________

5. अब् + हस्ती = ______________ 6. समुद् + हर्ता = ______________

2) Resolve the sandhi.

1. इग्घ्रस्वः = ________ + ________ 2. अज्झ्रस्वः = ________ + ________

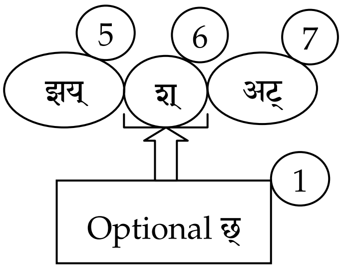
3. रत्नमुड्ढरति = ________ + ________ 4. दूराद्ध्रूते = ________ + ________

5. तद्धेतुः = ________ + ________ 6. उद्धृतम् = ________ + ________

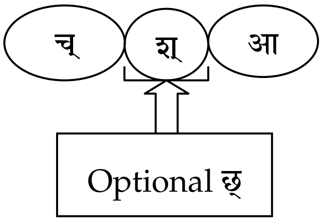
18. शश्छोऽटि [śaśco'ṭi]

8.4.63 शः 6/1 छः 1/1 अटि 7/1 । ~ झयः 5/1 अन्यतरस्याम् 0

- छ् is optionally the substitute for श्, when the श् is preceded by झय्, and followed by अट्.



- o झय् = ______________________
- o अट् = ______________________



e.g. 1) तद् + शास्त्रम्

= तद् + शास्त्रम्	8.2.39 झलां जशोऽन्ते।
= तज् + शास्त्रम्	8.4.40 स्तोः श्चुना श्चुः।
= तज् + शास्त्रम्	8.4.53 झलां जश् झशि।
= तच् + शास्त्रम्	8.4.55 खरि च।
= तच् + छास्त्रम्	8.4.63 शश्छोऽटि।

= Exercise =

1) Apply the छत्व sandhi.

1. वाक् + शेते = ______________ 2. लिट् + शेते = ______________

3. यद् + शोकम् = ______________ 4. उद् + शोषणम् = ______________

5. श्रीमद् + शङ्करः = ______________ 6. तद् + श्रुत्वा = ______________

2) Resolve the छत्व sandhi.

1. शश्वच्छान्तिम् = ________ + ________ 2. सच्छब्दः = ________ + ________

3. युद्धाच्छ्रेयः = ________ + ________ 4. उच्छ्रितम् = ________ + ________

5. तच्छीलम् = ________ + ________ 6. तच्छृणु = ________ + ________

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